

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Cameron Village Historic District

Raleigh, Wake County, WA4602, Listed 12/7/2011

Nomination by Heather M. Wagner

Photographs by Heather M. Wagner, October 2010



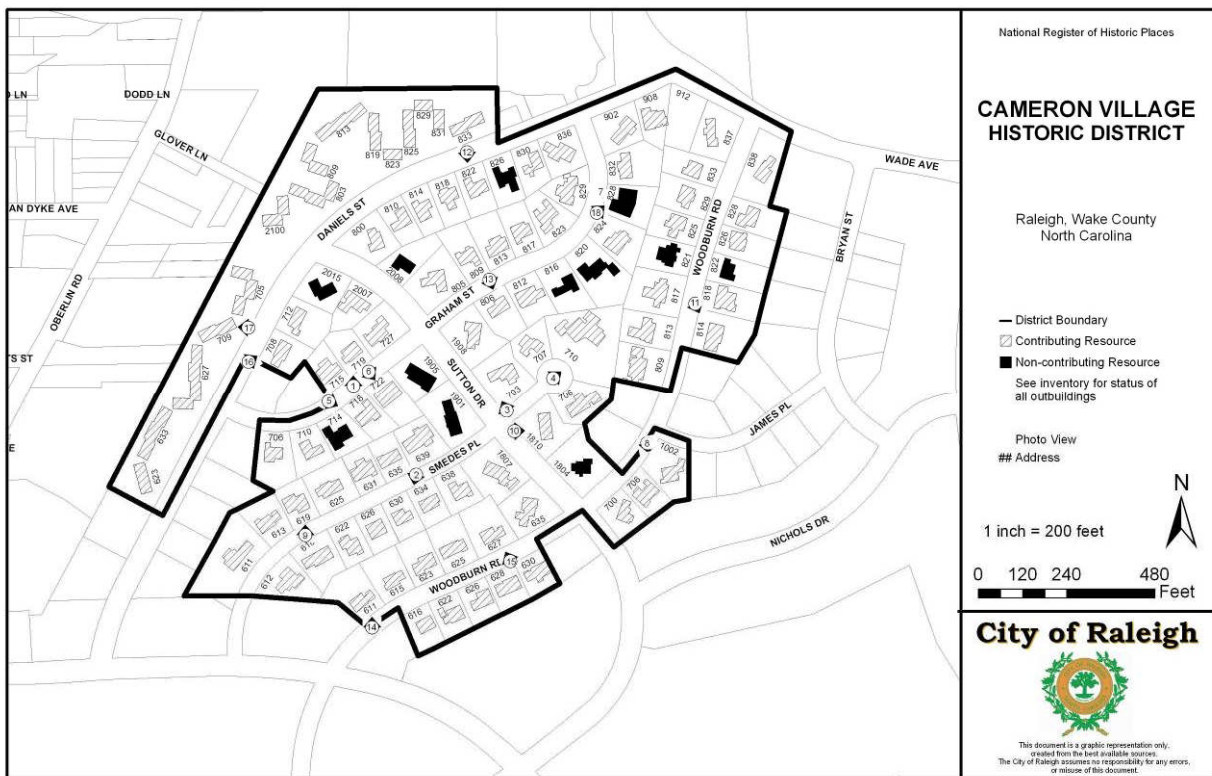
Burnie W. Batchelor House, 722 Graham Street



James Poyner House, 710 Smedes Place



Daniel Street Apartments, 623-829 Daniels Street



Historic District Map

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of property

historic name Cameron Village Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Daniels Street, Wade Avenue, Woodburn Road not for publication N/A
and Smallwood Drive

city or town Raleigh vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Wake code 183 zip code 27605

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination
_____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets _____
does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide x
locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional
comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

_____ entered in the National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the
National Register

_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the
National Register

_____ removed from the National Register

_____ other (explain): _____

Cameron Village Historic District
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>93</u>	<u>23</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>6</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>94</u>	<u>29</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in
Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965

**Number of contributing resources previously
listed in the National Register**

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>multiple dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>secondary structure</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Ranch

Modern Movement

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof asphalt

walls asbestos

other: decorative metal

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Cameron Village Historic District
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

☐ B removed from its original location.

☐ C a birthplace or a grave.

☐ D a cemetery.

☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ F a commemorative property.

☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Community Development and Planning

Period of Significance

1950 - 1955

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Valand, Leif – architect

Davis, Charles W. Jr. - architect

Cameron Village, Inc. - builders

Raleigh Building Company - builders

Wachovia Building Company - builders

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

Cameron Village Historic District
Name of Property

Wake County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 43 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 / 711530 / 3963880
2 17 / 711840 / 3963890

Zone Easting Northing
3 17 / 711980 / 3963860
4 17 / 711860 / 3963550

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather M. Wagner (for the Raleigh Historic Districts Commission)

organization hmwPreservation date August 1, 2011

street & number 209 W. Trinity Avenue telephone 336.207.1502

city or town Durham state NC zip code 27701

12. Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name multiple owners (more than fifty)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

SECTION 7 – ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Materials (cont.):

Foundation: concrete-block

Roof: terra cotta tile

Walls: wood weatherboards

wood shingles

brick veneer

Crab Orchard stone

board and batten

plywood

vinyl

aluminum

Other: field stone

Narrative Description:

The Cameron Village Historic District is in Raleigh, North Carolina, the state's second-largest city with approximately 395,000 residents located roughly in the center of Wake County. Cameron Village was North Carolina's first planned mixed-use development and included commercial buildings, multi-family apartments, and single-family homes. The historic district is centered on the single-family homes in the development and encompasses eight city blocks or portions thereof. It includes a portion of the lands platted for the Cameron Village subdivision in December of 1949 and revised in October of 1950. The streets of the district are arranged in a curvilinear pattern, with Daniels Street, Graham Street, Smedes Place, and Woodburn Road running roughly from the southwest to the northeast and Sutton Drive running roughly from the southeast to the northwest.

The district is located a little over one mile northwest of the center of Raleigh and the State Capitol, and approximately three-quarters of a mile northeast of North Carolina State University. Its immediate surroundings are predominantly commercial and multi-family housing. The district is bordered on the north by commercial properties along Wade Avenue. The west boundary borders commercial property on Oberlin Road. Directly to the south and east are apartment buildings and a commercial center that were designed and constructed as part of the Cameron Village development.

Boundaries for the Cameron Village Historic District were determined using the 1949 and 1950 plats of the residential component of the mixed-use development. Commercial properties to the south and apartments to the east, though planned as part of the initial development scheme, were platted separately and therefore not included in this district. The Smallwood Apartments, facing Smallwood Drive at the south end of the neighborhood, as well as single- and multi-family housing at the south end of Daniels Street were included in the plat, but have been altered significantly since their construction and were omitted from the district. A majority of homes in the northeast part of the neighborhood, along James Place and Bryan Street, have lost their architectural integrity and were excluded from the district.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Lot sizes vary throughout the district with larger lots planned along Sutton Drive, the 700 block of Smedes Place, and at other intersections. These lots measured eighty to 100 feet on one side and 115 to 150 feet on the other side, with most homes on corner lots oriented diagonally on the site to face the intersection. The large lots arranged around the cul-de-sac at the northeast end of Smedes Place are irregular in shape, but contain the largest square footage of any lots in the district with 710 Smedes Place measuring nearly 200 feet square. The remaining lots were divided to have a forty-foot street frontage with the depth of each lot varying from 100 to 160 feet deep depending on block size. These lots were intentionally platted to be narrow, with covenants requiring that that homeowners purchase and combine two or more lots for the construction of their homes; thus most current lots measure eighty to 120 feet wide.

Buildings are set back at least thirty feet from the street, as was required by the covenants; together with the wide streets and deep front lawns, that depth is accentuated by the lack of sidewalks in the district. Most residences are roughly centered within the width of the lot to meet the minimum ten-foot side-yard setbacks specified in the covenants. Carports and garages are common in the district and the majority were constructed concurrently with the residences and attached via a breezeway or enclosed structure. Driveways are common in the district. Streets are wide and curving, adding visual interest and reducing traffic speeds. With the exception of Woodburn Street, which allows for parking on only the east side of the street, with two lanes remaining for traffic, streets in the neighborhood are wide enough to comfortably accommodate parking on both sides with enough room still remaining for two-way traffic. The wider streets may have been constructed to allow room for walking, since sidewalks were not constructed in the district and covenants initially prohibited street parking by residents of the neighborhood. The only sidewalks constructed in the district extend along the west side of Daniels Street to accommodate the apartments there.

The topography of the district includes gentle rolling hills and it is well landscaped with mature trees throughout. Most building sites contain planned planting areas defined by retaining walls, brick or stone planters, and other fencing or terracing. Foundation plantings are common and while most lots retain open grassy lawns at the front, some parcels have been fully landscaped with non-historic plantings and paving.

The district is entirely residential and contains ninety-one (91) principal buildings, two (2) outbuildings, and one (1) object constructed between 1950 and 1955 that contribute to the significance of the district. Twelve (12) houses, eleven (11) outbuildings, and six (6) structures in the district do not contribute to the district's significance as they were either not present during the period of significance or have been so altered that they no longer possess sufficient historic integrity. There is one (1) vacant lot in the district. Eighty-eight (88) percent of the total principal resources contribute to the historic and architectural significance of the district.

The majority of homes in the historic district employ the Ranch form and were constructed with red brick foundations, side-gabled or hipped roofs with wide overhangs, and prominent red brick or stone chimneys. Exterior materials generally included a combination of wood weatherboards or shingles, vertical wood sheathing or board-and-batten, asbestos siding, and red brick or stone veneer. Replacement siding of vinyl or aluminum is common in the district and some of the brick and stone veneer has been painted. Wood windows arranged in a two-over-two, horizontal-pane, double-hung sash configuration are typical. Picture

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

windows are common and are generally flanked by double-hung windows. Other homes have banks of awning windows on the façade or wrapping a front corner of the house. Porches are rare and when they exist are typically small or inset and supported by simple wood or decorative metal posts. More often, a small, overhanging extension of the main roof shelters the door. Attached carports and garages are common, though not standard in the district and were constructed concurrent with the homes. Other outbuildings, including small, one-story frame or pre-fabricated sheds and metal carports are common in the district though most were constructed after the period of significance.

The continuity of form and materials in the district can be attributed to the protective covenants placed on the development and the work of specific architects and builders, including architect Leif Valand who designed all of commercial and multi-family housing in Cameron Village and several single-family homes as well. Credited with designing the James Poyner House at 710 Smedes, Valand also designed the Banks Kerr House at 703 Smedes.¹ The form he employed for the Kerr House, a three-bay, side-gabled form with projecting wing on one end and a prominent exterior chimney in the wing's gable end, was repeated throughout the neighborhood, most often on Smedes Place. The form was sometimes turned sideways on the lot (612 and 630 Smedes), had a hipped instead of side-gabled roof (625 and 638 Smedes), had a smaller garage or carport adjoined (710 Graham and 707 Smedes), or had a wing of additional living space (805 Graham). However, following an analysis of the homes in the district, the massing and fenestration pattern is recognizable in each case.

While the repetition of house designs along Smedes Place is the most obvious, several other forms were repeated to a lesser degree in the district and likely represent the work of specific builders. The side-gabled houses at 902 Daniels Street and 806 Graham Street are identical in form with a three-bay-wide block on the left end, sheathed in horizontal wood siding, that houses bedrooms lit by clerestory windows. The two-bay-wide block on the right end has an entrance with sidelight, a bank of four, double-height awning windows, and vertical wood sheathing. Both houses have low planters that extend across the right end block of the house and the house at 902 Daniels has an attached carport on the right end. Another example of repetitive design is the homes at 825 Woodburn Road and 619 Smedes Place, both constructed by the Wachovia Building Company. Both homes have a three-bay-wide, hip-roofed block with an attached garage on the left end (619 Smedes has had the garage enclosed) and grouped windows and an entrance on the right end. Adjacent to the entrance is a hip-roofed, projecting wing with a wide stone chimney at the ridgeline and a pair of clerestory windows at the right front corner. Grouped, triple-height awning windows on the front and the left elevations of the wing wrap the left front corner, with a section of wide stone veneer framing the windows at the corner. Other forms may be repeated in the district, but with original variations and later alterations, they are less obvious. This repetition of form and design indicates that some homes in the neighborhood were built speculatively using pattern books or, at the very least, architect- or builder-designed plans for one client were adapted to serve other residents as the neighborhood developed.

¹ Little, M. Ruth. "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965." Multiple Property Documentation Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 2009, pg. 18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

From 1955, the end of the period of significance, to the present, houses within the district have been altered in a number of ways. Some have replacement windows or siding and many have had carports and breezeways enclosed. Others have been enlarged at the rear. While the district boundaries were drawn to exclude the majority of modern construction in the neighborhood, two homes in the 800 block of Graham Street were recently replaced with contemporary, architect-designed homes that, while not historic, are consistent with the scale and character of the district. Attached garages and carports were most often erected concurrent with the homes on their respective lots, while the majority of free-standing outbuildings in the district were erected after the period of significance.

Inventory List:

The list is arranged alphabetically by street name, then by address. Streets are curvilinear and are not oriented to true north; however, for the purpose of the inventory Daniels, Graham, Smedes, and Woodburn are considered to run north-south and Sutton and James are considered to run east-west. Original owners names were derived from the first occupants listed in the Hill City Directories (1950-1960) and were confirmed using the Wake County Register of Deeds. In some cases, land changed ownership several years before an occupant is listed at a given address. For that reason, construction dates are derived from the Hill City Directories (1950-1960), using the first year the home is listed with an occupant as the construction date. Finally, the Wake County Register of Deeds was used to determine building trends that may represent the work of specific builders, by which indicating which builder the land was purchased from, if not from Cameron Village, Inc. itself.

Properties are coded as C (contributing), NC-alt (non-contributing due to alterations), or NC-age (non-contributing due to age). All contributing buildings (C) were constructed during the period of significance, 1950 to 1955, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Material alterations, including replacement porch posts, door and window replacements, the painting of exterior masonry, the addition of aluminum or vinyl siding, and the enclosure of carports or breezeways are common throughout the district. Despite these alterations, alone or in combination, if the building retains its original form, massing, and fenestration, as well as some visible historic fabric, it is considered contributing to the district.

The Catherine E. Coleman House at 627 Woodburn Road is a good example of a contributing house that retains its original form as well as a high level of architectural integrity, including original Crab Orchard stone veneer and stone chimney, vertical wood siding, banks of awning windows, and an original attached garage, though the breezeway has been altered with the installation of vinyl windows. The Aaron W. Welch House at 805 Graham Street has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding throughout, the replacement of the windows, and the installation of a second entrance on the front-gabled wing where there was once a window; however, its form is easily recognizable so the building is listed as contributing.

Buildings that are non-contributing due to alterations (NC-alt) were built during the period of significance but have lost architectural integrity because of changes to the form or massing of the building, or because they lack significant historic fabric. The Robert J. Harris House at 1905 Sutton is an example of a non-contributing building that has had its form altered. A large, two-story, side-gabled garage has been added

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

to the left end of the façade. The Frank J. Gallagher House at 821 Woodburn has been heavily remodeled with two new front-gabled additions and replacement materials throughout the exterior. The Oliver S. Moore House at 822 Woodburn is an example of house that retains its original form, but where material alterations have rendered the building non-contributing; the exterior has been covered with stucco and the inset porch has replacement square columns. Non-contributing buildings due to age (NC-age) are buildings that were constructed after 1955, the end of the period of significance.

Daniels Street

623-833 Daniels and 2100 Sutton – Daniels Street Apartments – 1953-1954 C – 15 Buildings

This complex of fifteen apartment buildings extends for nearly three city blocks (600-800) along the northwest side of Daniels Street at the intersection of Sutton Drive. The 130 apartments are arranged into fifteen buildings that are sited diagonal to and set back from Daniels Street with parking along the street and mature trees, walkways, and light posts filling the courtyards between buildings. Each building contains two, three, or four units, connected to one another. Each unit is two-stories high with a side-gabled or hipped roof, is three bays wide and double-pile, and contains four apartments, two on each floor. The side-gabled units are arranged end-to-end with brick firewalls extending above the roofs where the gabled intersect. Hip-roofed units are arranged perpendicular to one another and are attached at the corners, where the roof is lowest, with brick firewalls extending above the roof intersection. The building on the south end of the complex contains a single six-apartment unit.

Each building is accessed by concrete steps with a decorative metal or pipe railing and there are original brick planters on each side of the steps. The buildings have brick veneer and vinyl siding (replacing earlier vertical sheathing) at the second-floor level of the inset entrance porch and often on one or both sides of the second-floor façade as well. Side elevations are either brick veneer or vinyl siding. Original two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows have been replaced with one-over-one windows but retain their original configuration. Windows are arranged in groups of three on the façade and are in single or double configurations on the side elevations. The center bay of each unit is an inset entrance that provides access to each of the units via a stair at its rear; the inset bay is sheathed in wood weatherboards with wood stairs and retains original solid wood doors to each apartment. There are exterior air conditioners on the façade of each unit and several large interior chimneys. The buildings were designed by Leif Valand and were erected by J. Willie York and his Cameron Village, Inc. They are first listed in city directories in 1953 with many units vacant and several in the 800 block of Daniels still under construction. The units were divided and sold as condominiums in 1984 and are currently known as the Cameron Village Condominiums II, though earlier deeds referred to them as the Daniels Street Apartments.

708 Daniels – Joseph H. Monk House – 1954

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Colonial Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a small front-gabled garage on the right (south) end connected to the house by a side-gabled, enclosed breezeway. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, interior chimney, and windowsills. It has eight-over-eight wood sash windows and triangular louvered vents in the gable ends. The six-panel door is set in a recessed entrance bay with vertical wood sheathing and is accessed by a concrete ramp with brick edging. The front-gabled garage has a modern overhead garage door on the façade and an eight-over-eight window on the right (south) elevation. The enclosed breezeway has aluminum siding and a group of three jalousie windows. The earliest

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

known occupants are Joseph H. Monk (agent, Stanton Agency) and Mrs. Mary J. Monk (bookkeeper, Capital Printing) in 1954; Monk purchased the property from the Raleigh Building Company in May of 1953.

712 Daniels – Kenneth C. Willson House – 1954

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled archetypal Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with an attached garage at the right rear (southeast) corner. The house has a brick foundation and interior brick chimney. A brick knee wall (painted since 1995) extends across the right (south) bay of the façade and along the right elevation. A faux stone veneer extends across the right (south) three bays of the façade and there is vinyl siding on the left two bays and on the gable-end elevations. The right (south) three bays and right elevation have paired, single-pane, aluminum fixed windows. The left (north) two bays have clerestory awning windows with paired one-over-one replacement windows on the left rear (northeast) corner. The front door is a solid wood door accessed by a low brick stoop and there are triangular vents in the gables. A flat-roofed garage on the right rear (south) corner is likely an enclosed carport and has vinyl siding and a brick knee wall on the left end (nearest the house), paired plywood doors, and vertical wood sheathing around the doors and on the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is Kenneth C. Willson (executive vice president, Tobacco Radio Network) in 1954; Willson purchased the property from the Raleigh Building Company in November of 1953.

800 Daniels – Jesse G. Jernigan House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled archetypal Ranch faces the corner of Sutton and Daniels Streets. It is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (east) end of the facade with a garage below it at the basement level. A side-gabled screened porch extends from the left (west) end of the façade, sheltered by an extension of the main side-gabled roof and containing the main entrance to the house. The house has a brick foundation, aluminum siding, and a Crab Orchard stone wall wrapping the northeast corner of the front-gabled wing. There are double-height awning windows, sometimes paired, at the public spaces, bands of single-height clerestory windows through the private spaces, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows on the rear of the house. There is a large Crab Orchard stone chimney on the ridgeline at the left (west) end of the house, near the main entrance and a smaller stone chimney on the right (east) end of the ridge. The entrance porch is accessed by a set of painted brick stairs beside a rectangular planter and is supported by distinctive, grouped rectangular posts. The house has deep eaves on the façade and rear elevation, and the gable ends have triangular vents and no overhangs. The earliest known occupant is Jesse G. Jernigan (chemist, State Department of Agriculture) in 1953; Jernigan purchased the property from Ernest E. Phillips in November of 1952.

810 Daniels – Thomas B. Dameron Jr. House – 1954

C – Building

The main wing of this one-story, front-gabled Ranch is two bays wide and double-pile with a large side-gabled wing projecting from the right (south) rear, that may be an enclosed carport. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with vinyl siding at the rear and over the enclosed carport. There is a large brick chimney on the left (north) side of the main ridgeline. The entrance is recessed into the inset porch where the side wing intersects the main wing; it consists of a flat-panel door beside a full-height frosted glass sidelight of equal width. The windows are one-over-one vinyl replacements, generally paired. A picture window flanked by one-over-one units flanking the large fixed pane is located at the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

rear of the left (north) elevation beside a side entrance with a small concrete stoop and brick steps. The house has wide overhanging eaves along the side elevations and side-gabled wing, but the gable ends have triangular louvered vents and no roof overhang. The house is listed as "under construction" in the 1953; the earliest known occupant is Thomas B. Dameron Jr. (Thompson Hamilton Neal Hunt & Dameron) in 1954.

NC-age Carport, c. 1970 - Freestanding metal carport with a flat roof, supported by metal poles.

814 Daniels – Anthony DeLisse House – 1954**C – Building**

This two-bay, four-pile contemporary Ranch consists of a large, shed-roofed block, with two shed roofs extending from its left (north) side: the first, a low-pitched roof that covers an enclosed carport and side entrance, the second, a steeper-pitched roof that meets the main shed roof to form a gable at the rear of the house. The house is sheathed with a painted Roman brick veneer and has a matching external chimney on the right (south) elevation. Wide weatherboards extend from the brick veneer up to the shed roof on the façade and north elevations. Weatherboards also cover the enclosed carport and entrance wing. There is a double-leaf, paneled front door, recessed slightly from the façade, and replacement one-over-one windows throughout. A single, overhead door accesses the enclosed carport. The house is listed as "under construction" in the 1953; the earliest known occupant is Anthony DeLisse (plant manager, Cornell Dubilier Electric Corporation) in 1954. DeLisse purchased the property from builder Marion C. Penny in May of 1953.

818 Daniels – Charles F. Goodno House – 1954**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade and a small side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and brick windowsills with vinyl siding on the front-gabled wing. A large brick chimney rises just in front of the main ridge line. An inset porch on the left (north) side of the front wing shelters a fanlight-over-four-panel front door and is supported by turned wood posts, replacing original geometric porch supports. A second entrance in the south gable end is sheltered by a flat roof supported by decorative metal bracket and is accessed by a brick stoop with vinyl railing. The house has one-over-one vinyl windows throughout. Large windows on the front-gabled wing replaced grouped awning windows. The house is listed as "under construction" in the 1953 and "vacant" in the 1954 directory; the earliest known occupant is Charles F. Goodno (business officer, State College) in 1955; Goodno purchased the property from builder Marion C. Penny in May of 1953.

NC-age Shed, c. 1990 - A small, side-gabled shed sits at the northeast corner of the property with wide, flat weatherboards and an entrance on the west elevation.

822 Daniels – James M. Seago House – 1954**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a large front-gabled carport projecting from the right (south) end of the facade. The house has a brick foundation and interior, ridge line chimney. It is sheathed with aluminum siding, possibly original, that is mitered at the corners. A Crab Orchard stone veneer extends across the lower part of the façade, below clerestory windows on the left (north) end and paired, triple-height awning windows near the entrance. Another bank of three, triple-height awning windows are on the right (south) gable end. The three-panel

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 8Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

entrance door is sheltered by the wide eaves of the projecting carport to its right (south) and is accessed by a concrete stoop. Two storage areas with brick foundations and aluminum siding line the left (north) side of the carport; the right (south) side is supported by three metal poles supporting a single beam. To the right (south) of the house and carport, a decorative gate provides passage to the backyard through a freestanding Crab Orchard stone wall capped with frosted panels. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1953; the earliest known occupant is James M. Seago (Colony Theatre) in 1954. Seago purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in February of 1954.

826 Daniels – Waite W. Howard House – 1954**NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade and an attached, side-gabled carport on the left (east) elevation. The house has been heavily remodeled with replacement windows throughout, all with tall fixed panes over awning windows. It retains its original form, brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and distinctive features including a prominent brick chimney and attached planters. The wide brick chimney is centered in the front gable and the brick extends to the right (south), forming a full-height veneer, and continues beyond the right (south) elevation to form a high brick wall. To the left (north) of the chimney, a low brick planter extends slightly beyond the gable end. A later concrete planter has been added to its left (north) creating a walkway to the front door. The door itself is a solid panel wood door and is sheltered by a shed-roofed extension of the main roof and there is a small square window to the left of the door. A second entrance on the right (south) elevation is sheltered by a shed roof. A side-gabled carport on the left (north) elevation is offset slightly from the main gable. It was formerly enclosed as a garage, but has been re-opened with new poles supporting the roof and a corrugated metal sheathing across a storage area at the rear. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1953; the earliest known occupant is Waite W. Howard (assistant vice president, First Citizens Bank & Trust) in 1954. Howard purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in September of 1953.

830 Daniels – Joseph Carpentieri House – 1954**C – Building**

The main wing of this one-story, front-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is two bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing projecting from the right (south) rear and an attached flat-roofed addition on the right (south) end of that wing. The house has a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, wood weatherboards throughout and triangular louvered vents in the gable ends. The majority of windows on the main, front-gabled block are high awning windows, generally paired, but there is a picture window near the rear of the left (north) elevation that is flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows. The façade of the side-gabled wing is covered with a brick veneer and has paired two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows. The main entrance is located on the right (south) elevation at the intersection of the projecting rear wing and is recessed slightly. A flat-roofed addition on the right (south) end of the house may have originally been a garage or carport. It has wood siding, a louvered wood door, awning windows, and a brick chimney at the rear. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1953 and “vacant” in 1954; the earliest known occupant is Joseph Carpentieri (psychiatrist) in 1955; Carpentieri purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in July of 1954.

836 Daniels – Raymond J. Nery House – 1954**C – Building**

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 9Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Set diagonal on its lot to face the intersection of Daniels and Graham Streets, this one-story, hip-roofed rambler Colonial Ranch is two bays wide and double-pile, with a two-bay, hip-roofed wing extending to the left (east) and a long, side-gabled wing that extends to the right (west) and covers a garage bay. The house has a brick foundation and flat wood weatherboards; the garage bay and the adjoining inset entrance have a full-height brick veneer. It has six-over-six vinyl windows and an original six-panel door located on the right (west) side of the main block and the overhead garage door on the right (west) elevation has a large fan light and eight panels. A large, brick chimney rises at the ridgeline of the garage bay. A flat-roofed rear addition is barely visible from Daniels Street. The house is listed as "under construction" in the 1953 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Raymond J. Nery (engineer, State Utilities Commission) in 1954. Nery purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in October of 1953 and still live in the house.

902 Daniels – Ernest J. Jones House – 1954**C – Building**

This one-story Ranch faces the intersection of Daniels and Graham Streets and consists of two side-gabled blocks. The left (north) block is two bays wide and double-pile with a brick foundation and wood weatherboards. Roof overhangs were reduced when a new standing seam metal roof was installed. The house has high clerestory windows at the corners and a pair of double-height awning windows at the left rear (northeast) corner. The right (south) block is also two bays wide and double-pile with a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and a metal roof. It has vertical wood sheathing on the façade and there is a wide, rectangular brick chimney where the two blocks meet. The right block has a solid wood door with textured sidelight at the left (north) end that is accessed by a wood stair with prominent modern concrete knee wall. On the right (south) end of the façade is a set of four, double-height awning windows and a concrete planter with brick trim that extends from the entrance to the right (south) end of the building. The side-gabled roof extends beyond the house at the right (south) end to form a carport with wood weatherboards in the gable and square wood post supports. A flat-roofed storage space stands at the right (south) end of the carport and is covered with vertical wood sheathing. There is a concrete block retaining wall along Daniels Street and the house is accessed by a driveway off of Graham Street. The house is listed as "under construction" in the 1953 city directory and "vacant" in the 1954 directory; the earliest known occupant is Ernest J. Jones (manager, Andrew Johnson Hotel) in 1955; Jones purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in August of 1954.

908 Daniels – Fitzhugh L. Hood House – 1954**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gable-on-hip wing on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and an interior brick chimney. The projecting wing has a gable-on-hip roof with a louvered vent in the gable. The house has grouped two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood windows on the main block with awning windows on the projecting wing. The small window and sided panel on the façade of this wing are evidence of former air conditioning units. The entrance is centered on the main block, near the intersection with the front wing and has a solid wood door with textured glass sidelight. The roof extends slightly over the door and is supported by decorative metal posts. A second entrance on the right (south) elevation is accessed by a modern wood deck. There is a brick veneer on the lower half of the main block that connects to a brick retaining wall perpendicular to the house and extending along the driveway. The house sits on a slight rise and the original flat-roofed carport on the left (north) elevation is below grade; it is supported by metal poles on the brick retaining wall and has an enclosed storage space on the left (north) end.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 10Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

The carport has been extended to the rear with more flat-roofed storage spaces with plywood sheathing. A brick stair leads from the carport to an entrance on the left (north) end of the side-gabled wing; the entrance is sheltered by a shed roof on square posts. The house is listed as "under construction" in the 1953; the earliest known occupant is Fitzhugh L. Hood (Dixie Dry Cleaners & Laundry) in 1954. Hood purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in February of 1954.

912 Daniels – VACANT**Graham Street****706 Graham – Lacy F. Weeks House – 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled carport projecting from the right (south) side. The house is sheathed with vertical wood siding on the upper one-third of the wall surface and brick veneer on the lower two-thirds. The entrance is recessed slightly and there is a projecting brick planter to its left (north). The house has double-height awning windows, generally paired, and a flat-panel front door. The facade is recessed to the right (south) of the entrance to accommodate the carport on the right (south) end of the house. The carport has been rebuilt with wide trim boards, square posts, and a small half-round vent on the gable end. A small, attached shed on the right (south) side of the carport has a side-gabled roof, vertical board siding, and a brick foundation. The earliest known occupant is Lacy F. Weeks (director of field services, Tobacco Association) in 1953; Weeks purchased the property from builder Marion C. Penny in October of 1952.

710 Graham – Dick M. Woodward House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is two bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing projecting from the left (north) rear. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with an interior brick chimney and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout. Windows are paired on the façade and there is a triangular louvered vent in the front gable. The entrance is inset on the left (east) elevation near the intersection of the side-gabled wing. The wing is covered with vertical wood sheathing and has a pair of high windows on the front elevation. The façade of the wing is recessed slightly from the roofline, creating a shallow inset porch supported by grouped square posts. The side-gabled roof extends beyond the house to the left (north) to create an attached carport with a sided storage area on the far left (north) side. There is a sunroom with grouped windows and wood weatherboards at the right rear (southwest) of the main block. The earliest known occupant is Dick M. Woodward (traveling salesman, Eaton Laboratories) in 1953; Woodward purchased the property in March of 1953 from Ernest E. Phillips.

714 Graham – William W. Neal House – 1953**NC-alt – Building**

This five-bay, double-pile, side-gabled Ranch has been heavily altered. A front-gabled wing projects from each end of the facade and a large, front-gabled carport is offset on the right (south) side of the facade. A large gabled addition extends towards the rear. There is painted brick veneer on the left (north) front gable and around the entrance; the rest of the house is sheathed with composite weatherboard and there are composite shingles in each gable end. Original double-height wood awning windows remain on the side elevations, but windows on the facade have all been replaced with one-over-one vinyl

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

units. The front door is a six-panel door with sidelights, recessed into a small entrance porch with a stoop and unpainted grey brick steps. There is a painted brick chimney near the ridgeline on the right (south) side and three skylights on the roof. The carport is supported by paired, Craftsman-style battered posts on painted brick piers. A one-light-over-two-panel door leads into the house from the carport. The earliest known occupant is William W. Neal (farmer) in 1953; Neal purchased the property in February of 1953 from Ernest E. Phillips.

NC-age Shed, c. 1990 - A new, front-gabled shed with paired windows on the front (north) side and a high, fixed window on the right (west) gable end matches the house in finish.

715 Graham – Robert E. Gaddy House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed rambler Colonial Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a one-room-deep, hip-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation, flush with the façade. The house has a painted brick foundation and veneer, an interior brick chimney, and replacement windows and shutters throughout. There is board-and-batten sheathing on the upper half of the left (south) three bays of the façade. The right (north) bay is inset slightly and the entrance bay to its left (south) recessed even further resulting in a shallow inset porch that is supported by modern wide square columns. The solid wood door has four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and is accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing. There is a hip-roofed attached carport on the right (north) elevation that is supported by square columns on a brick knee wall. A brick stair under the carport leads to a second entrance on the right (north) elevation. A screened porch has been added to the right rear (northwest) corner of the house. The earliest known occupant is Robert E. Gaddy (trust officer, Wachovia Bank & Trust Company) in 1953; Gaddy purchased the property in March of 1953 from Charles B. Douglass.

718 Graham – Charles W. Davis Jr. House – 1954

C - Building

This four-bay, double-pile, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch has a small, front-gabled wing projecting from the left (north) end of the facade that was originally a carport. Each gable end has a prow effect as the ridgeline extends further than the eaves. The main house is sheathed in vertical board, while the front wing has wide weatherboards with mitered corners that continues on the left (north) gable end. A Crab Orchard stone veneer extends across the lower half of the facade under the double-height awning windows. A group of two triple-height awning windows to the right of the entrance light the eating area. The flat-panel door is sheltered by a flat roof supported by a set of three slender wood posts on a stone planter and is accessed by a small stone stoop. Crab Orchard stone also covers the large, interior chimney. The interior of the home has a small foyer with a slate floor, a formal living to the left with dining room behind and an open dining space and kitchen on the right. A small hall leads from the kitchen/dining space to three small bedrooms and a single bath on the west end of the house. The enclosed carport is now a master bedroom and bathroom. A former screened porch has been enclosed at the rear of the living room to make a den and a back porch was enclosed to make a laundry/mudroom. The Crab Orchard stone featured on the exterior is also used as the fireplace surround in the formal living room. Charles W. Davis Jr. (architect) erected this home for his family in 1953 and lived here until his death in 2008. His widow, Ellen Maddrey Davis still lives in the house. Davis was an architect with Cooper & Haskins in 1950 and 1951, but by 1952 was listed as a draftsman, working with Cameron Village architect Leif Valand. By 1956 he was listed with his own

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

practice. The home is listed as “under construction” in the 1953 city directory. Davis purchased the property in March of 1952 from Cameron Village, Inc.

NC-age Shed, c. 1960 - Front-gabled, frame shed with wood weatherboards and double-leaf plywood doors on the front elevation.

719 Graham – Robert R. Hodges House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed minimal Colonial Ranch is three bays wide and triple-pile with a hip-roofed wing projecting from the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation and veneer, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows with brick windowsills throughout. The front door, a solid wood door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights, is centered on the façade and is accessed by a brick stair with concrete stoop and decorative metal railing. There is a group of three windows on the left (south) side of the entrance. A pair of windows to the right (north) of the entrance is separated by a plywood panel. The hip-roofed wing on the left (south) elevation has casement or slider windows on all three sides. There are louvered vents in the small gables. The earliest known occupant is Robert R. Hodges (trainman, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company) in 1953; Hodges purchased the property from Charles B. Douglass in March of 1953. Mrs. Hodges still lives in the house.

NC-age Carport, c. 1960 – The flat-roofed carport has louvered wood walls.

722 Graham – Burnie W. Batchelor House – 1954

C – Building

This wide, front-gabled contemporary house is five bays wide and double-pile with a painted brick veneer and a continuous band of clerestory windows just below the roofline. The left (north) elevation has vertical board siding with ribbon windows (a mixture of fixed and casement metal units) at the main floor and the basement levels. The right (south) three bays of the façade are recessed, providing a porch for the entrance and carport with a lightwell cut in the porch roof between the entrance and carport. The entrance is a one-light French door with a full-height sidelight and a pebbled glass clerestory panel. A group of three one-light metal casement windows are between the entrance and carport and there is a mirrored one-light French door from the carport to the house. A storage area at the right (south) end of the carport has full-height stained, flat doors. A single post supports the left (north) side of the carport and the west side has short columns that connect the storage area with the roof. A massive rectangular brick chimney with two flues straddles the ridgeline near the rear of the house. The earliest known occupant is Burnie W. Batchelor (photographer) in 1954; Batchelor purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in August of 1952. According to Triangle Modernist Houses, the house was designed by NCSU graduate, Aaron Allred.²

NC-age Shed, c. 2005 – Front-gabled outbuilding with no visible entrance has a concrete-block foundation, flat wood siding, and a thin line of clerestory windows on the gable end.

727 Graham – W. Hayes Kennedy House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled rambler archetypal Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a gabled rear ell at the left (southwest) corner and an attached carport on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick foundation and painted brick veneer on the lower two-thirds of the left (south) two bays and on the

² Triangle Modernist Houses. Trianglemodernisthouses.com accessed 26 October 2010.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 13Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

lower one-third of the right (north) three bays of the façade. The rest of the house has been covered with vinyl siding and there is an interior painted brick chimney. There are single-light clerestory awning windows on the left (south) half of the façade and a picture window, flanked by one-over-one, double-hung windows is located on either side of the six-panel front door. The entrance and the window unit to its left (south) are sheltered by a shed roof and a low brick planter extends from the left (south) of the door, which is accessed by a brick stair with a decorative metal railing. An offset side-gabled carport on the right (north) elevation has been altered with the addition of vinyl siding and latticework on the façade. It has a vinyl-sided storage area along the rear elevation. The earliest known occupant is W. Hayes Kennedy (engineer, Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company) in 1953; Kennedy purchased the property from Charles B. Douglass in March of 1953.

805 Graham – Aaron W. Welch House – 1954**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting gable-on-hip-roofed wing on the right (north) end of the façade and a side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, a brick veneer on the lower half of the façade, vinyl siding, and replacement vinyl windows throughout. There is an exterior brick chimney in the left (south) gable end, and an interior brick chimney on the ridgeline of the main block. The original six-panel door is adjacent to the projecting wing, has a wide, clear-glass sidelight and is accessed by a terra cotta-covered stoop and stair with decorative metal railing. An entrance has been added to the left (south) side of the projecting front wing, matching the main entrance but without a sidelight, and replacing an original clerestory window at that location. The earliest known occupant is Aaron W. Welch (director, Dupont Agricultural Biological Research) in 1954; Welch purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in February of 1953.

806 Graham – Thomas B. Duckett House – 1954**C – Building**

This side-gabled Ranch is identical in form to the house at 902 Daniels Street. It is made up of two side-gabled wings, each with a brick foundation, wood weatherboards, and awning windows. The left (north) wing is three bays wide and double-pile with clerestory windows on the façade and double-height awning windows at the left (north) rear. The right (south) wing is two bays wide and double-pile with vertical wood sheathing on the façade and a set of four double-height awning windows on the right (south) end. The original six-panel door with textured-glass sidelight is on the left (north) end and is accessed by a stone stair with a replacement Chinese Chippendale-style railing. A low stone planter extends from the entrance to the right (south) end of the building and a stone chimney rises between the two wings. A second entrance on the right (south) elevation is sheltered by a small shed roof with square posts and a Chinese Chippendale-style railing. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1953 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Thomas B. Duckett (manager, Carolina Delivery Service Company, Inc.) in 1954; Duckett purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in January of 1954.

809 Graham – George Vinnik House – 1953**C – Building**

This six-bay, double-pile contemporary Ranch has a side-gabled roof and an attached flat-roofed carport projecting from the right (east) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick veneer and brick windowsills. There is board-and-batten in the gable ends and on the storage shed on the right (east) side of the carport. A wide Roman brick chimney near the ridgeline has been painted. Double-height awning windows remain throughout the house, except the three windows to the left (west) of the entrance, which have

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 14Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

been replaced with vinyl sliding units. The entrance, recessed slightly into the facade and sheltered by an extension of the main roof, has a six-panel door and an unpainted brick stoop and stairs. To the right (east) of the steps is a painted brick planter that extends out the depth of the carport, which is supported by three, square posts with diagonal braces. The earliest known occupant is George Vinnik (secretary/treasurer, Montgomery Green) in 1953; Vinnik purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in January of 1953.

812 Graham – Covert Norton House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled rambler Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a smaller, side-gabled addition on the left (north) elevation. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with brick windowsills. There are wood weatherboards and a triangular louvered vent in the gable ends. The second-to-the-left bay projects slightly and is covered with Crab Orchard stone matching the stone of the wide, interior chimney. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout with a twelve-light picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the projecting bay. Windows on the front left (northwest) and rear right (southeast) corners extends all the way to the corner of the building, giving a wrapping effect. To the right (south) of the projecting bay, the entrance is recessed slightly and contains a modern door with glass-block sidelights. The left (north) wing has a single door and a pair of window and has been expanded slightly to the left (north). The house has modern landscaping including a brick ramp to the front door with decorative metal railings and a low stone wall framing plantings in the front yard. The earliest known occupant is Covert L. Norton (branch manager, Chamberlin Company of America) in 1953; Norton purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in May of 1952.

813 Graham – Jack E. Phillips House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, Colonial Ranch is composed of a two-bay, double-pile, side-gabled block on the left and a slightly recessed three-bay, double-pile, side-gabled block on its right (north), part of which is an enclosed carport or garage. A gabled rear wing extends from the right block. The house has a brick foundation and veneer throughout the left block and on the lower one-fourth of the right block. The upper three-fourths of the right (north) block, around the entrance, and between the two pairs of windows on the left (south) block are covered with aluminum board-and-batten siding. A large brick chimney rises between the right two bays of the right (north) block and a second brick chimney rises behind the ridge line of the left (south) block. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout with a pair of six-over-six windows in the enclosed carport/garage and a full-height, fixed twelve-light picture window to the right (north) of the recessed entrance bay. The entrance itself is a six-panel door flanked by wide, flat pilasters. The earliest known occupant is Jack E. Phillips on 1953; Phillips purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in May of 1952.

NC-age Carport, c. 1970 - At the rear of the house and at an angle to the lot line is a flat roofed carport with a metal roof, metal pole supports, and an enclosed storage area forming the back wall.

816 Graham – Zachary and Heather Herring Taylor House - 2008 NC-age – Building

This modern structure is composed of two two-story, shed-roofed blocks placed one in front of the other and connected by a one-story, concrete wing. The concrete wing extends beyond the house on the left (north) end to form a garage and beyond the house on the right (south) to create additional living space, with exterior living space at the second-floor level. The house has board-and-batten sheathing on

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

the two blocks with flush wood sheathing at the attic level and at the inset porch on the front block. It has double-height awning windows with stationary windows at the attic level. Small square stationary windows pierce the concrete-walled, one-story wing. A glass-walled atrium at the second-floor level connects the two blocks and is sheltered by the extension of the two shed roofs; where the roofs meet, the rainwater is channel into a collection system atop the garage roof. The house was designed and built by architect Will Alphin for Zachary and Heather Herring Taylor; it was completed in 2008.³

817 Graham – Howard S. Cohen House – 1953

C – Building

This five-bay, double-pile minimal Ranch has a side-gabled roof, recessed entrance and carport bays, and a hip-roofed projecting carport on the left (west) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell on the left end. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and an interior brick chimney behind the ridgeline. There are wide, flat weatherboards in the gable ends. The windows are replacement slider windows with brick windowsills and a picture window on the right (east) end of the facade has a large fixed pane flanked by slider windows. The front door is a fanlight-over-four-panel front door accessed by a brick stoop and stair with a brick planter that extends from the right (east) of the entrance and wraps around the façade of the house. The hip-roofed carport is supported by decorative metal posts. The earliest known occupant is Howard S. Cohen (traveling salesman) in 1953; Cohen purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in January of 1953.

820 Graham – Clifton L. Benson House – 1953

NC-alt – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (north) end of the façade and a one-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the left (north) elevation, flush with the façade. While the house retains its original form, it has been altered significantly with the application of stucco to the foundation, wide wood weatherboards obscuring brick veneer on the lower half of the facade, and single-light casement windows throughout with diagonally-installed siding above and below each window. There is a triangular louvered vent in the front gable and an interior brick chimney on the main ridgeline. The left bay of the main block contains a projecting bay window in place of three former windows and the right bay features a slightly recessed entrance with a two-panel door. A narrow, shed-roofed block on the left (north) elevation connects to a large, front-gabled garage. The garage has windows and siding matching those of the house, including a pair of windows on the façade, indicating its use as additional living space; it may be an enlargement of a small garage. The earliest known occupant is Clifton L. Benson (vice president/treasurer, Carolina Builders Corporation) in 1953; Benson purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in May of 1952.

823 Graham – Smith Woodson House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, seven-bay archetypal Ranch has a recessed entrance bay and a massive rear addition that includes a gabled rear ell on the right (north) end and a split-gabled wing to its left (south). The house has a painted brick veneer on the lower half of the façade with vertical wood sheathing above. The front door is flat-panel door with a four-light sidelight. Windows are a combination of replacement nine-by-nine sliders, one-by-one sliders, and one-over-one double-hung units. An unpainted brick chimney sits just behind the ridgeline. The original flat-roofed attached carport has been

³ Triangle Modernist Houses.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 16Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

expanded to a greater width, obscuring the left (south) half of the facade. It is supported by round columns on the left (south) side and has a long storage area similar to others in the neighborhood on its right (north) side that is covered in wide, flat weatherboards with mitered corners. Brick pavers delineating the garden may be original. The earliest known occupant is Smith Woodson (treasurer, Woodson Insurance & Realty) in 1953; Woodson purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in March of 1953.

824 Graham – Robert B. Cauthen House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed projecting bay on the right (south) end of the façade and a smaller side-gabled wing projecting from the left (north) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, asbestos siding, an interior brick chimney, and two-over-two horizontal-pane, wood sash windows throughout. The house has a panel of brick veneer centered on the main block immediately to the left (north) of the slightly recessed entrance with a solid wood door with three-light textured sidelight. The projecting hip-roofed wing is two bays wide and single-pile with a pair of double-hung windows on the façade and clerestory windows on the left (north) and right (south) elevations. The left (north) side-gabled wing is a single bay wide and is recessed slightly from the façade. A flat-roofed modern entrance bay has been added to the left (north) end of the original left wing; it has an inset porch facing the street, accessed by brick stair and the rear is covered with flush wood sheathing. The earliest known occupant is Robert B. Cauthen in 1953; Cauthen was the vice-president of the Raleigh Building Company, working under Ed Richards. He purchased the property from the Raleigh Building Company in January of 1953.

NC-age Shed, c. 2007 – Likely influenced by the contemporary architecture next door, this flat-roofed modern shed has flush sheathing, matching the entrance bay on the left end of the house. The shed is largely obscured by a high brick wall.

828 Graham – Laurent de Comermond House – 2007**NC-age – Building**

This one-story, modern home is made up of two, butterfly-roofed wings with a glass atrium between them. The house has a stucco-covered foundation, corrugated metal sheathing, and a metal roof that is supported by metal poles through the center atrium. The left (north) wing is a single bay wide and four-pile with slider windows, generally in groups of three. A pair of single-light, French doors on the right (south) elevation access a deck between the two wings, in front of the atrium. The right (south) wing is also a single bay wide with the garage facing the street and accessed by a frosted-glass overhead door. Behind the garage are four rooms, again with grouped slider windows. Three clerestory windows on the left (north) elevation light the garage. The atrium between the two wings has a glass façade and rear elevation composed of square panes in a metal grid and has a metal-framed glass door on the right (south) end of the façade. A wood deck extends from the front of the house, partially covered by the butterfly roofs and partially sheltered by two triangular fabric awnings connected to the roof and supported by metal poles. The house was designed and built by architect Laurent de Comermond as his personal residence; it was completed in 2007.⁴

829 Graham – R. Amos Fowler House – 1954**C – Building**

⁴ Triangle Modernist Houses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 17

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

This beautifully-sited, seven-bay, double-pile rambler Ranch has a low-pitched hipped roof sheltering a main block and a projecting, offset front wing on the left (south) end. The house has a Roman brick veneer with a wall of Crab Orchard stone on the right (north) side of the projecting bay that highlights the corner entrance. The stone continues to form a large stoop, wide stairs, and a planter across the main block. There is a large Roman brick chimney on the ridgeline of each of the side wings. The house retains aluminum windows throughout with one-over-one, double-hung units on north half, in the private spaces, and large, four-pane jalousie units, grouped two- or three-wide in the public spaces. The flat front door has a five-light, frosted-glass sidelight. Another wing on the right (north) end of the house is set at an angle to the main block and a few feet below the main floor level. The northern wall of this wing is faceted slightly, but contained under a straight roofline, displaying the wide eaves with tongue-and-groove soffits. The house is listed as "under construction" in the 1953 city directory. The earliest known occupant is R. Amos Fowler (Fowler's Nursery) in 1954; Fowler purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in October of 1952.

NC-age Carport, c. 1970 - Flat-roofed carport has corrugated metal roof on slender square posts.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 - Gambrel-roofed shed with a shed-roofed extension on the south side is covered with vertical plywood sheathing and has two swinging doors on the front elevation.

832 Graham – John A. Smith House – 1954

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled minimal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile, with a two-bay-wide, front-gabled wing projecting from the left (north) side of the facade and a shed-roofed wing on the left (north) elevation of that block that extends to form the roof of the attached garage. The house has a painted brick foundation, veneer, and interior chimney. It has aluminum board-and-batten in the gable ends and on the shed-roofed wing and has replacement six-over-six vinyl windows throughout. A single twenty-five-light fixed window is to the left of the entrance on the front-gabled block. The six-panel entrance door is sheltered by the deep overhang of the front-gabled roof. The shed-roofed wing has a group of three, fixed, fifteen-light windows, each with a three-light transom and an overhead garage door on the far left (north) end. The earliest known occupant is John A. Smith (industrial engineer, Westinghouse) in 1954; Smith purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in May of 1953.

James Place

1002 James – Phil G. Collette House – 1951

C - Building

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting side-gabled bay on the right (west) elevation and another projecting bay on the left (east) elevation that connects to a garage. The house has a painted brick foundation and painted stone veneer covering the lower half of the left (east) end of the façade and the lower one-third of the right (west) end of the façade, right elevation, and projecting bay on the right (west) elevation. The rest of the house is covered with board-and-batten and there is aluminum siding in the gable ends of the house and the attached garage. The house has a wide interior brick chimney and triangular louvered vents in the gables. Windows are two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood sash windows and are generally grouped. The left two bays, including the entrance, are recessed slightly creating a shallow inset porch. A low brick planter extends below the windows of the inset porch and the front door, a four-panel wood door, is accessed by brick steps. A second entrance on the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 18Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

right (west) elevation is sheltered by an aluminum awning and below its stoop extends a stair to the basement level. The house is set at an angle, facing the intersection of Woodburn Road and James Place and the garage is angled from the house, facing James Place. The garage has a gable-on-hip roof with board-and-batten sheathing and a louvered vent in the gable and a modern overhead garage door. The earliest known occupant is Phil G. Collette (assistant manager, Mutual Life Insurance of New York) in 1951; Collette purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in February of 1951. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Collette, was the secretary of the York Building Company and Cameron Village Incorporated. Her husband died prematurely and in 1962, Elizabeth Collette married Willie York.

Smedes Place**611 Smedes – Vladimir B. Bensen House – 1953****C – Building**

This side-gabled rambler Colonial Ranch has a three-bay-wide, double-pile main block on the left (south) that is attached to garage on the right (north) end by an enclosed breezeway, creating a continuous façade and roofline. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and a large ridgeline chimney. The entrance, centered and recessed on the main block, has fluted moldings around a large flat-panel door with a centered knob in an oversized escutcheon. The house retains two-over-two, horizontal-pane metal sash windows throughout and two large picture windows, each flanked by double-hung windows, one on each side of the entrance. The breezeway has been enclosed with large glass panes in a metal framework and the two garage doors on the right (north) elevation have been replaced with pedestrian sliding glass doors. Decorative brickwork includes a knee wall to the left (south) of the recessed entrance with five slender posts atop it that support the roof. There is a wide brick stoop with terracing steps and planters on each side and a long, continuous planter across the entire facade, broken only by stairs leading to the breezeway. The earliest known occupant is Vladimir B. Bensen (physician, General Practice & Surgery, Bensen Clinic) in 1953; Bensen purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in September of 1951.

612 Smedes – Arthur G. Nowell House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, front-gabled minimal Ranch has a projecting gabled wing at the right (south) and a projecting hip-roofed bay at the left (north) rear. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards with mitered corners, a rectangular louvered vent in the front gable, and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout. There is a painted brick veneer on the facade of the side-gabled wing. A wide, rectangular brick chimney is centered in the side gable and the brick continues as a veneer to the right (east) of the chimney. A low, brick planter extends from the left (west) side of the chimney and wraps around the front corner of the side-gabled wing. The six-panel door is located on the right (south) elevation of the main block, adjacent to the projecting wing, and is accessed by a brick stair with a decorative metal railing. The roof of the side-gabled wing extends beyond the house to the right (south) to form a carport that is supported by slender square posts and has a flat-roofed, weatherboard-covered storage area on the right (south) end, under the main gable. The earliest known occupant is Arthur G. Nowell (vice president, Nowell Clothing and Nowell's Cameron Village Clothiers) in 1953; Nowell purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in January of 1952.

613 Smedes – Leonard M. Dodd House – 1952**C - Building**

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 19Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

This three-bay-wide, double-pile, hip-roofed Ranch has a hip-roofed bay (perhaps an enclosed garage or carport) on the right (north) end that is connected to the house by a one-bay-wide, side-gabled bay. The house has a brick foundation and the majority is covered with a multi-colored brick veneer. The north wing has wide aluminum siding with mitered corners and there is a Crab Orchard stone veneer around the recessed entrance, on the right (north) end of the main block. An interior brick chimney rises from the ridgeline of the main block. The house has paired eight-light metal casement windows throughout and a large single-light bay window with ten-light casements on each side on the facade. The entrance has a fanlight-over-four-panel door and is accessed by a brick stoop with decorative metal railing on each side. The brick stoop continues as a planter across the entire facade. The earliest known occupant is Leonard M. Dodd (Ideal Cleaners) in 1952; Dodd purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in August of 1951.

618 Smedes – John F. Cole House – 1952**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed rambler Colonial Ranch is six bays wide and double-pile with an attached carport at the right (south) end. The house has a brick foundation, brick veneer, and wide, interior brick chimney on the ridgeline. The two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows have brick windowsills. One window on the left (north) elevation has been removed and the opening filled with brick. The six-panel front door is accessed by a concrete stoop with a brick foundation and decorative metal railing. The house has wide, overhanging eaves, except where the second-from-the-right (south) bay projects slightly. This bay has a stationary, four-light window. A low brick planter extends from the right (south) of the entrance across the façade to the right (south) end of the house, adjacent to the attached carport. The hip-roofed carport is supported by square posts on a low brick wall and has a modern railing and gate along the rear. The earliest known occupant is John F. Cole (accountant, Carolina Power & Light) in 1952; Cole purchased the property from Charles B. Douglass in December of 1951.

NC-age Shed, c. 1990 – One-story, side-gabled, pre-fabricated shed with plywood sheathing and paired doors on the front elevation.

619 Smedes – Lewis D. Walker House – 1952**C – Building**

Identical to 825 Woodburn, this contemporary Ranch consists of a two-bay, double-pile main block with a high, hipped roof and centered Crab Orchard stone chimney. A wide hip-roofed wing extends from the left (south) side with an enclosed single-car garage at the far left. The house has a brick foundation and the main block is covered with wood shingles with mitered corners and has a large, Crab Orchard stone panel on the left (south) corner. The stone panel is flanked by pairs of triple-height windows, one on the facade and one on the left (south) elevation. The right (north) corner has paired clerestory windows. A corner entrance on the side-gabled wing, near its intersection with the main block has a door with three thin vertical panels and a textured glass transom. There is a painted brick veneer on the lower one-third of the side-gabled wing with a group of four replacement one-over-one windows above. The former garage bay has been enclosed with vertical board siding and has a single fixed window centered on the facade. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1951 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Lewis D. Walker (accountant, Village Restaurant) in 1952; Walker purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in November of 1951.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 20Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina**622 Smedes – Marshall B. Hartsfield House – 1953****C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (west) end of the façade and a hip-roofed projecting bay on the right (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards with mitered corners, and one-over-one replacement windows throughout. There is a wide, rectangular brick chimney centered on the left (north) elevation and another centered on the front gable. Full-height brick veneer to the left of the latter chimney wraps around the left (north) side of the projecting gable. There is also brick veneer on the front elevation of the hip-roofed bay on the right (south) elevation. The right front (southwest) corner of the gabled wing is sheathed with board-and-batten. There are high clerestory windows on the left (north) end bay of the façade and a replacement solid wood front door adjacent to the projecting front-gabled wing and accessed by a series of stepped wood decks. A modern wood deck with painted metal rail is on the right rear (southeast) corner of the house. The site slopes to the rear, with wood retaining walls along a driveway on the right (south) side of the house and potentially a garage at the basement level. The house is identical in form to the John A. Waggoner House (638 Smedes) and several others on the street. The earliest known occupant is Marshall B. Hartsfield (attorney, Poyner, Geraghty, & Hartsfield) in 1953; Hartsfield purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in December of 1952.

625 Smedes – George R. Goodwin House – 1950**C – Building**

This five-bay rambler Ranch consists of two side-gabled blocks with staggered rooflines, each with a smaller side-gabled wing on the exterior end. The left (south) block is three bays wide and double-pile with an inset entrance on the right (north) end. The two-bay-wide block on the right (north) with a large, painted brick, ridgeline chimney. The house has a stuccoed foundation and is sheathed in wide wood weatherboard with mitered corners and vertical sheathing in the gable ends. The side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation, potentially an enclosed porch, has a concrete slab floor and is covered with board-and-batten. The house has one-over-one wood sash windows throughout with a small, textured glass, fixed-pane window to the left (south) of the entrance and picture windows, flanked by casement windows, in the enclosed side porch. The six-panel front door has a four-light transom and is accessed by a large stuccoed stoop with stairs down to both the left and right sides and a metal railing on each. There is a brick planter between the stairs and house on the left (south) side. The earliest known occupant is George R. Goodwin (general contractor) in 1950; Goodwin purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in February of 1950.

626 Smedes – J. Frank Huskins House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed house is four bays wide and probably triple-pile with the left (north) bay on the façade recessed slightly and the entrance bay recessed even further creating an inset porch. The house has a brick foundation and veneer (that has been painted on the façade), a wide, interior brick chimney, vertical wood sheathing on the upper half of the right (south) two bays of the façade, and small crown molding where the walls meet the overhanging roof. The eight-light metal casement windows have brick windowsills. The recessed entrance has wood weatherboards and a modern, solid wood door with a flat-pilaster surround. The inset porch is supported by decorative metal posts and has a brick stair. A brick wall extends from the right (south) side of the façade approximately eight to ten feet toward the property line, then turns and continues toward the street, stepping down as it continues another eight feet. The brick foundation

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 21

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

of the inset porch continues beyond the house to the left (north) forming a low retaining wall that extends to the driveway. On the left (north) elevation, a second entrance is accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing. A raised concrete terrace with brick foundation and decorative metal railing extends from the left (north) rear of the house. A c. 1970 brick latticework wall extends from the raised terrace at the rear of the house, framing the parking area. The earliest known occupant is J. Frank Huskins (chairman, State Industrial Commission) in 1953; Huskins purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in September of 1951.

630 Smedes – Russell G. Sherrill House – 1952

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled Ranch is two bays wide and double-pile with a projecting side-gabled wing at the left (north) rear. It is similar in form to the Banks Kerr House (703 Smedes), but is oriented sideways on the site. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards with mitered corners, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout. Windows are generally arranged in groups of two or three and there are rectangular louvered vents in the gable ends. The front door is located on the main block, but faces east near the point where the side-gabled wing intersects the main block of the house; it is accessed by a brick stoop. A wide, rectangular brick chimney is centered in the gable end of the side-gabled wing. The brick continues as a brick veneer to the left (east) of the chimney with wood weatherboards in the gable above. The earliest known occupant is Russell G. Sherrill (special agent, Atlantic Fire Insurance) in 1952; Sherrill purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in November of 1951.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 – This one-story, front-gabled shed has plywood sheathing and a single door centered on the front elevation.

631 Smedes – Mrs. Willa Jones Drew House – 1951

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed rambler Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right (north) end of the facade that is likely an enclosed garage. The house has wide eaves throughout and a Roman brick foundation, chimney, and veneer on the lower half of the left (south) two bays; all brickwork, except the chimney has been painted. The rest of the house is covered with wide weatherboards in two different widths. Replacement six- and eight-light casements are paired across the façade, but slightly smaller than the original openings. A recessed, centered entrance bay has paneled pilasters on the corners and shelters the two-light-over-four-panel door. A painted Roman brick terrace extends across the three right (north) three bays and out into the front yard and has a decorative metal railing. Wide Roman brick steps descend to ground level and connect to unpainted, Crab Orchard stone walls and planters that extend into the front yard. The projecting wing has vertical wood sheathing on its left (south) elevation. A pair of fifteen-light French doors access the wing from the driveway. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Willa Jones Drew (receptionist, WPTF Radio Station) in 1951; Drew purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in June of 1950.

634 Smedes – Winston L. Page House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has a brick foundation and board-and-batten exterior. There is flush vertical sheathing and rectangular vents in the gable ends and asbestos siding on the left (north) elevation. A wide, interior brick chimney rises just behind the ridgeline. The end bays of the façade are recessed slightly, resulting in a wide, overhanging roof. The center

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 22

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

bays have a brick veneer at the lower half of the façade with flush plywood sheathing and five, closely-spaced windows above. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood sash windows throughout and the entrance bay on the left (north) end of the façade has brick veneer and a modern solid wood door that is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with a decorative metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Winston L. Page (salesman, Armco Drainage & Metal Products Company Inc.) in 1953; Page purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in October of 1951.

635 Smedes – Alton L. McDonald Sr. House – 1955

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled, minimal archetypal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a smaller two-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, veneer, and a large, flush exterior brick chimney on the right (north) corner of the main block. There is a brick soldier course at the top of the chimney and brick rowlock windowsills. Deep eaves across the facade shelter a single, overhead paneled garage door on the rightmost bay. The house has replacement one-over-one windows throughout, grouped on the façade with vertical wood sheathing between them. The same vertical boards are visible in the gable ends where there is no roof overhang. The flat entrance door has three lights in a stepped pattern. The earliest known occupant is Alton L. McDonald Sr. (pressman, News & Observer) in 1955; McDonald purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in April of 1951.

638 Smedes – John A. Waggoner House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed, Ranch is similar in form to the Banks Kerr House (703 Smedes). The main block of the house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation and asbestos siding throughout with board-and-batten sheathing on the right (south) half of the façade, on the front and left (north) sides of the projecting front gable. It has replacement one-over-one windows throughout, generally grouped into two or three windows per unit, and wide, overhanging eaves. A wide, rectangular brick chimney is centered on the façade of the front gable and a brick veneer extends beyond the right (south) side of the gable to the edge of the overhanging roof. A low brick planter extends from the chimney across the left (north) side of the gable and projects slightly beyond the house creating a courtyard near the front door. The left (north) bay of the façade may have originally had a garage entrance, but now a pair of windows and a single, pedestrian door fill the opening. The Banks Kerr House differs in that it has high, clerestory windows to the left of the entrance, the garage wing is larger and set back slightly, and there is an addition along the right elevation. The earliest known occupant is John A. Waggoner (salesman, Lehigh Portland Cement) in 1953; Waggoner purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in December of 1951.

639 Smedes – Winston R. Burnham House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled rambler archetypal Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a shallow projecting front-gabled wing on the left (south) end of the facade and a large, flat-roofed carport on the right (north) end with living space at the rear. Wide weatherboards cover most of the exterior with a Crab Orchard stone veneer on the lower two-thirds of the projecting bay and the same veneer running the full height of the bay to the right of the entrance. There is vertical wood sheathing in the entrance bay and right (north) bay of the façade, both of which are recessed slightly. Crab Orchard stone covers the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 23

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

wide interior chimney and there is a low stone planter in front of the right (north) bay. The house has replacement one-over-one windows throughout, grouped on the façade, with clerestory windows on the projecting front-gabled wing. The main entrance to the right (north) of the projecting bay has a flat entrance door with a wide, three-light sidelight. The carport is supported by a row of slender, rectangular posts on the left (south) side that rest on a Crab Orchard stone base; the right (north) side has a storage area with two-panel doors and a single post supports the roof. The earliest known occupant is Winston (Rex) Burnham; Burnham was a construction engineer for Richards Construction in 1950, president of the Raleigh Building Company (a Richards-owned company) in 1952 and was listed as the construction engineer for the Wachovia Building Company (a Richards-owned company) in 1953 when the house was completed. Burnham purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in April of 1952.

703 Smedes – Banks D. Kerr House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade, a side-gabled attached garage on the left (southwest) end, and a later shed-roofed wing along the right (north) elevation. The house has a brick foundation and the main block of the house has brick veneer, high clerestory windows on the left front corner, and an entrance near the projecting gable. The rest of the house has been covered with vinyl siding, but retains two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood sash windows. Three windows have been grouped together on the left (south) side of the projecting gable and on the garage wing. A wide rectangular chimney rises against the front gable, with a single row of brick corbels at the top. The side-gabled garage wing has a slightly higher brick foundation than the house, with vinyl siding above, brick veneer on the left (south) elevation, and vinyl siding in the gable. Both the garage and the left (south) end of the main gabled roof have a pent roof across the west end, giving the illusion of a shallow gable-on-hip roof. The house has wide overhanging eaves, an interior brick chimney at the rear, and a modern skylight on the right (north) end of the façade. According to Ruth Little and *Triangle Modernist Houses*, the house was designed by architect Leif Valand⁵ for Banks D. Kerr (manager, Village Pharmacy). Kerr moved from Greensboro to Raleigh around 1950 to open the Village Pharmacy in Cameron Village. The pharmacy was eventually renamed Kerr Drug Store and Kerr had amassed over 100 stores before selling the chain to Rexall drugs around 2000. Kerr purchased the property on Smedes Place from Cameron Village, Inc. in December of 1952. The form is repeated throughout the district, including at 630, 638 and 707 Smedes Place.

706 Smedes – Charles C. Cameron House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled rambler archetypal Ranch is six bays wide and double-pile, with a projecting hip-roofed front wing, a rear hip-roofed wing, and a slightly lower side-gabled roof on the left (east) two bays. The house has a brown and tan brick foundation, veneer, and matching interior brick chimney. There is a Crab Orchard stone veneer on the right (south) side and right (south) elevation of the projecting wing. A recessed entrance to the right (south) of the projecting wing has a three-panel door with an applied circular molding centered in each panel and a wide, reeded amber glass sidelight. Original six-over-six, double-hung wood sash windows remain throughout, generally paired on the façade and set high on the wall. The right (south) bay is a garage bay with a four-light overhead garage door.

⁵ Little, pg. 18.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 24Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

There is a round planter to the east of the house, made from matching brick, and a brick lattice wall with a painted metal railing extends around a terrace to the west of the house. The earliest known occupant is Charles C. Cameron in 1953. Cameron moved to Raleigh to assist with the legal and financial operations of Cameron Village, Inc. through the Fidelity Bond & Mortgage Company. He excelled in this position and by 1952 York, Bryan, and Poyner had made him an equal partner in the mortgage company and changed its name to Cameron Mortgage Company. Cameron purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in August of 1950.

707 Smedes – Victor A. Bubas House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal Ranch features a main block that is three bays wide and double-pile, a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade, a small shed-roofed bay on the right (north) side of the front-gabled wing, and an offset, side-gabled garage on the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding throughout, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood sash windows. The six-panel front door is centered on the main block adjacent to the projecting wing and is accessed by a brick stoop with concrete slab and a decorative metal railing. A wide, rectangular brick chimney is centered on the gable end of the front-gabled wing with vertical wood sheathing to the left of the chimney and full-height brick veneer to the right of the chimney that continues across the shed-roofed bay to the right (north). A low brick planter extends from the left side of the chimney across the front gable and extends beyond the gable to form a small courtyard near the entrance. The side-gabled garage is offset from the main gable of the house and has a cupola with louvered vents centered on the ridgeline. The brick foundation extends up higher on the garage than on the main house and there is vinyl siding above. There is an interior brick chimney to the rear of the garage and an overhead door centered on its façade. The brick driveway and edging along the walkways may be a later feature. The earliest known occupant is Victor A. Bubas (athletic department, State College) in 1953; Bubas purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in January of 1953.

710 Smedes – James M. and Florence Poyner House – 1953**C – Building**

This custom-designed sprawling contemporary house is made up of three gabled wings set at angles to each other and wrapped by a flat-roofed covered walkway that connects to a flat-roofed wing on the right (east) end. The main front-gabled block on the left (west) end creates an obtuse angle at its intersection with the lower side-gabled wing to the south; the entrance sits at an angle near that intersection and is flanked by Crab Orchard stone-veneered walls. The third, lower-pitched, front-gabled wing extends at an angle from the left (west) rear. The house is sheathed in vertical boards and has terra-cotta roof tiles, paired, one-light casement windows, and a large, double-leaf, twenty-one-panel doors flanked by sidelights. There is an interior Crab Orchard stone chimney near the entrance and a large metal-wrapped chimney on the south end. The flat roof covering the walkway is supported by decorative metal posts and there are lightwells in the roof along the facade. The walkway extends from the house to form a breezeway that connects to the garage. The wide, flat-roofed garage has a Crab Orchard stone veneer on the street (south) elevation, vertical board siding on the other elevations, and a thirty-five panel overhead door. The house was designed by Leif Valand⁶ for James M. Poyner (attorney, Poyner,

⁶ Little, pg. 18.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 25Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Geraghty, & Hartsfield). Poyner was the brother-in-law and business partner of Willie York. He purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in August of 1950. A neighbor indicated that the house was the second constructed in Cameron Village, but Poyner was not listed in city directories until 1953. Mrs. Florence Poyner still lives in the house.

C Fence, c. 1953 – A decorative metal fence with large stone posts extends across the street side of the property, connecting to a chain-link fence at the rear. Two of the wide stone posts flanking the driveway are surmounted by original Colonial-style lanterns with decorative finials and support the distinctive metal gate of simple verticals with a curved, scrolling top bar.

Sutton Drive**1804 Sutton – A. Wade Pridgen Jr. House – 1954****NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, minimal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting side-gabled wings on the left (west) elevation and a gabled rear ell at the right (northeast) corner. The form has been altered with the addition of a porch across the façade and a modern wing on the right (east) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, vinyl siding throughout, and original two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows, grouped on the main block. It has an interior brick chimney and triangular louvered vents in the gables. The left (west) two bays project slightly from the facade under a front-gabled roof. The replacement front door has five-light sidelights and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square columns. A modern, shed-roofed porch extends across the right (east) two bays of the façade and has a standing seam metal roof and square columns. The projecting wing on the right (east) elevation is a modern addition, but the scale and windows match the original house. The house faces the intersection of Sutton Drive and Woodburn Road and a new brick retaining wall extends around the right rear (northeast) of the house. The earliest known occupant is A. Wade Pridgen Jr. (clerk, Dillon Supply Company) in 1954; Pridgen purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in April of 1953.

1807 Sutton – Alexander S. Badger House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled rambler Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with an original side-gabled wing projecting from the left (east) elevation and a gabled rear ell behind this wing. The house has a painted brick foundation and veneer with wood weatherboards in the gables. The left (east) two bays of the façade and the left (east) gable end have board-and-batten on the upper half with a brick planter, attached to the house below. The house retains two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood sash windows throughout with brick rowlock windowsills. The six-panel front door is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with a terra cotta-tiled floor and decorative metal railing. Entrances on the right (west) and left (east) elevations have a brick stairs with concrete stoops. There is a wide, rectangular brick chimney in the left (east) gable end and triangular louvered vents in the gables. The gabled rear ell has board-and-batten sheathing and a modern deck at its rear. The earliest known occupant is Alexander S. Badger (Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance) in 1953; Badger purchased the property from W. R. Rand in June of 1952.

C Garage, c. 1952 – This one-story, hip-roofed garage has a board-and-batten sheathing, a two-over-two, horizontal-pane, wood sash window on the left elevation, pedestrian doors on the right and rear elevations, and a single overhead door on the façade. It is set at an angle to the house, but is perpendicular to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 26Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

and facing Sutton Drive. It is connected to the house by a gabled breezeway supported by slender square posts on a brick kneewall.

1810 Sutton – Pete M. Mangum House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed rambler archetypal Ranch is six bays wide and double-pile. The middle three bays of the house are inset slightly to create a shallow front porch and the left rear (northwest) corner is also inset slightly. The house has a brick foundation and wood shingles throughout with vertical wood sheathing on the top half of the façade at the inset porch. It retains two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout with half-height windows on the right five bays of the façade and taller windows on the side and rear elevations. There is a large picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the left (west) bay and a small stationary window with flanking double-hung windows at the center of the façade. The six-panel front door is accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing and concrete stoop that extends the full width of the inset porch. A wide fieldstone chimney rises from the ridgeline and a low fieldstone planter wraps around the left bay into the inset porch. The earliest known occupant is Pete M. Mangum (Mangum Electric Service) in 1953; Mangum purchased the property from W. R. Rand in December of 1952. The house was later home to North Carolina Commissioner of Agriculture, James A. Graham, whose daughter still occupies the house.

1901 Sutton – Lois Gibbon House – c. 2002**NC-age – Building**

This saltbox-form house is four bays wide and triple-pile with a three-bay-wide, side-gabled wing on the right (west) end. Built on the footprint of an earlier house, it is angled to face the intersection of Sutton Street and Smedes Place. The house has a brick foundation, smooth composite clapboard siding, and an asphalt shingle roof. There are flat panels above and below the paired casement windows. An inset porch on the north corner of the main block shelters a single-light French door with matching sidelight; to the left (east) of the porch is a projecting bay window with a copper shed roof. Two overhead garage doors are on the north side of the side-gabled wing. A wide, flat trim board wraps around the structure at each floor level. According to the homeowner, the house was constructed in 2002.

1905 Sutton – Robert J. Harris House – 1953**NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has been altered by the addition of a large two-story, side-gabled, modern garage wing on the left (east) end that overwhelms the original form. The house is covered with brick veneer and has a Crab Orchard stone veneer to the left (east) of the recessed entrance. There is a large Crab Orchard stone chimney in front of the main ridgeline. The house has replacement one-over-one windows throughout with rowlock brick windowsills. A band of windows on the left (east) end of the facade has a bay window centered between two double-hung units on either side. The garage addition has a brick veneer and two overhead garage doors with sunburst windows on the first floor and vinyl siding and five large one-over-one windows on the second floor. The earliest known occupant is Robert J. Harris (dean of agriculture, State College) in 1953; Harris purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in August of 1952.

1908 Sutton – Arthur P. Flythe Jr. House – 1953**C – Building**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 27Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

This one-story, side-gabled archetypal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed projecting wing on the left (west) end of the facade. The house has a painted brick foundation and brick veneer on the hip-roofed wing. The rest of the house is covered with vertical aluminum siding and there are wide wood weatherboards in the gables. There is a large, unpainted Roman brick chimney on the ridgeline. A deeply recessed entrance bay, centered on the main block of the house, shelters a one-light French door with a fixed, two-light sidelight on its left, a transom above, and a wide, full-height jalousie window to its right (east). The other windows are two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows and there is a bank of three large fixed-over-awning windows on the right (east) end of the facade. There are full-height jalousie windows visible at the right rear (northeast) corner. A brick planter extends along the left (west) side of the front steps and across the facade to the projecting wing. The house is set diagonally on the site, facing the intersection of Graham Street and Sutton Drive and is sited on a slight rise with a single-pile exposed basement level garage on the right (east) elevation with a paneled overhead door. The earliest known occupant is Arthur P. Flythe Jr. (salesman, Universal Equipment) in 1953; Flythe purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in February of 1953.

NC-age Carport, c. 1980 – Flat-roofed metal carport with square metal porch supports.

2007 Sutton – Charles E. Angstadt House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed rambler Colonial Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed screened porch on the left (east) elevation and a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the right (west) elevation. The house has a painted brick veneer and vinyl replacement windows throughout. The front door is a solid wood door and is accessed by a brick stair and concrete stoop with a decorative metal railing. There is a slightly projecting bay to the right (west) of the entrance containing original sixteen-light picture window. A brick chimney rises against the left (east) elevation of the house within the screened porch. The hip-roofed bay on the right (west) elevation has vinyl siding and one-over-one vinyl windows. A painted brick planter extends across the front of the right (west) side wing. There is vinyl siding in the eaves and a hip-roofed rear ell extends from the right rear (southwest) corner of the house. The house is listed as “vacant” in the 1953 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Charles E. Angstadt (physician) in 1954; Angstadt purchased the property from the Raleigh Building Company in May of 1953.

NC-age Carport, c. 1960 – Flat-roofed metal carport on metal pole supports.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 – Shed-roofed frame shed with plywood sheathing.

2008 Sutton – Henry A. Kuehle House – 1953**NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the left (west) side. The house has a painted brick foundation and brick veneer on the lower three-quarters of the projecting wing and on the right (east) bay. The interior chimney has also been painted. The rest of the house is covered with vinyl siding and the house has replacement six-light vinyl casement windows throughout with a ribbon of four awning windows on the projecting front-gabled wing. There is a replacement bay window on the left (west) elevation. The house has deep eaves except on the gable ends. The entrance is recessed into the corner at the intersection of the house and front wing and is accessed by a painted brick stair. There is an attached side-gabled carport on the left (east) end of the house that is supported by narrow square posts and has an enclosed storage area at the rear. There are two painted brick planters, one beneath the right (east) bay and one to the right (east)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 28

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

of the carport. The earliest known occupant is Henry A. Kuehle (Roys Drive-In) in 1953; Kuehle purchased the property from Ernest E. Phillips in August of 1952.

2015 Sutton – Louis C. Mitchell House – 1955

NC-alt – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile and is angled on the site, facing the intersection of Sutton Drive and Daniels Street. The house has a brick foundation, brick veneer, beaded wood siding and triangular louvered vents on the gable ends, and a wide, interior brick chimney. It retains single awning windows on the left (east) gable end and stacked awning windows two- or three-high across the façade. Two pairs of modern single-light French doors have been added to the right (west) elevation. The front-gabled garage addition on the right (west) end of the façade was completed in the early 1990s and has an open breezeway between the house and garage, but largely obscures the right end of the facade. The garage has unpainted, beaded wood siding throughout and a three-quarter-height brick veneer on the front and right (west) elevation. Two high, awning windows on the garage reference the awning windows on the gable ends of the house and are sheltered by hipped roofs that extends from the front corners of the front-gabled garage. The earliest known occupant is Louis C. Mitchell (accountant, Williams-Urquhart & Ficklin) in 1955; Mitchell purchased the property in July of 1953 from the Raleigh Building Company.

Woodburn Street

611 Woodburn – Douglas A. Johnson House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled minimal Colonial Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a front-gabled garage on the right (north) end that is attached by a small, side-gabled hyphen. The main house has a painted brick veneer and foundation. The hyphen and garage have wide, German-profile weatherboards and the house has wide overhangs except on the gable ends, which have triangular, louvered vents. A square, painted brick chimney sits on the main ridgeline and the centered entrance has a small concrete stoop with unpainted brick steps and an original fanlight-over-four-panel front door. To the right (north) of the entrance is a picture window flanked by four-over-four double-hung wood sash windows. The other windows are original eight-over-eight and four-over-four wood sash windows. The garage has a paneled overhead door with four lights. The earliest known occupant is Douglas A. Johnson (staff manager, Home Security Life Insurance Company) in 1953. Johnson purchased the property in June of 1952 from Charles B. Douglass.

615 Woodburn – Robert G. Hollingsworth House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled minimal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick foundation and veneer with vertical vinyl siding at the recessed entrance bay and on the enclosed porch on the left (south) end. The front door is a fanlight-over-four-panel door and is accessed by a brick stoop with a brick planter on its left (south). The house has replacement windows throughout with brick rowlock windowsills. There is a large picture window to the left (south) of the entrance that is flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1952 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Robert G. Hollingsworth (Hollingsworth Shoe Repair Shop) in 1953; Hollingsworth purchased the property in November of 1951 from Cameron Village, Inc.

C Garage, c. 1953 - One-bay, front-gabled garage with a replacement overhead door and German-profile wood weatherboards.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 29

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

616 Woodburn – Roger N. Barbour House – 1952

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and triple-pile. It has a brick foundation and brick veneer with a wide interior brick chimney. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows with storm windows throughout and aluminum awnings on the right (south) elevation. The front door is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with modern wood railing. A second entrance on the right (south) elevation is accessed by a brick stair with metal pipe railing. The site slopes to the rear to reveal and exposed basement and potentially a basement-level garage. The building is listed as “under construction” in the 1952 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Roger N. Barbour in 1953. Barbour purchased the property in October of 1952.

622 Woodburn – Joseph P. Bradshaw House – 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with an original side-gabled wing on the right (south) elevation that connects to a side-gabled garage. It has a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, and vinyl siding covering the original brick and weatherboard veneer. The house retains wood awning windows throughout, including double-height windows on the left (north) two bays and triple-height windows at the public spaces on the right (south) end of the façade. There are single-height windows and rectangular gable vents in the gable ends. The right (south) two bays are recessed slightly with the roof overhang sheltering the solid wood door. The side-gabled block at the right rear has tall casement windows along the right (south) elevation. The side-gabled garage is covered with vinyl siding and has an overhead garage door on the façade and a pedestrian entrance on the left (north) elevation, facing the house. A low brick wall extends from the garage’s side entrance to the front door of the house, creating a small courtyard. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1951 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Joseph P. Bradshaw in 1952. Bradshaw purchased the house in July of 1951 from the Wachovia Building Company.

623 Woodburn – Frederick W. Rawlinson House – 1952

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide, side-gabled garage wing at the left (south) end. The house has a brick foundation and interior brick chimney, asbestos siding, and board-and-batten sheathing on the right (north) two bays of the façade, which are inset slightly to create a shallow porch. It retains an original six-panel door, wood weatherboards and rectangular vents in the gable ends, and awning windows throughout. There are two pairs of triple-height awning windows on the far right (north) end of the façade, and pair of double-height awning windows to the left (south) of the door and a replacement vinyl picture window on the left (south) end of the main block. The garage block has brick veneer on the lower half that extends beyond the garage to form a low wall and courtyard for the side entrance to the garage; the veneer and wall have been painted to resemble stone. There are vinyl casement windows on the right (north) bay of the garage, replacing a pair of earlier double-hung windows and a replacement door and single window on the left (south) bay. Asbestos siding on the left (south) elevation has been replaced with vinyl. Wood planters extend across the front of the house. The earliest known occupant is Frederick W. Rawlinson (salesman, Phillips Jones) in 1952; Rawlinson purchased the house from the Wachovia Building Company in May of 1951.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 30

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

625 Woodburn – W. Malcolm Johnson House – 1951

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled archetypal Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile with a smaller side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation that appears to be an enclosed garage or carport. The house has a brick foundation and veneer on the lower two-thirds of the façade with vertical board sheathing on the upper one-third of the right two bays of the façade and at the recessed entrance bay. There is a wide brick chimney with a concrete cap on the ridgeline. The recessed single-light French door is accessed by a brick stoop and has a low brick planter to its left (south) below a pair of three-light casement windows. The house has three-light metal casement windows throughout, generally paired or flanking a wide, picture window. A pergola obscures the garage wing, but a pair of French doors are visible on the front elevation. The earliest known occupant is W. Malcolm Johnson (salesman, Oscar Meyer & Company) in 1951; Johnson purchased the land from Cameron Village, Inc. in October of 1950.

626 Woodburn – B. Richard Jackson House – 1951

C – Building

This one-story, front-gabled Ranch is two bays wide and double-pile with a two-bay-wide hip-roofed wing extending from the rear of the right (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, wood weatherboards throughout with rectangular vents in the gables, an interior brick chimney, and painted Roman brick veneer around the entrance. The house has paired slider windows, placed high on the wall, on the left (north) bay and along the left (north) elevation. Groups of four stationary windows on the right (south) bay and on the right (south) elevation replace earlier grouped awning windows. There is a group of three double-hung windows, above a painted Roman brick veneer on the hip-roofed side wing. The front door is a modern replacement and a small window on the right (south) end of the hip-roofed wing replaced an earlier door that was likely added when this attached garage or carport was enclosed. A low brick planter extends around the right front (southwest) corner of the house. The building is listed as “under construction” in the 1951 city directory; the earliest known occupant is B. Richard Jackson in 1952. Jackson purchased the house in June of 1951 from the Wachovia Building Company.

627 Woodburn – Catherine E. Coleman House – 1952

C – Building

This four-bay, double-pile, side-gabled archetypal minimal Ranch has a small flat-roofed enclosed breezeway connecting to a shed-roofed garage on the right (north) end and an inset corner porch and entry on the left (south) end. The house has a brick foundation and Crab Orchard stone covers the two right bays of the façade and the interior ridgeline chimney. The two inset left bays are covered with vertical board siding. The enclosed breezeway and garage have a Crab Orchard stone veneer on the lower one-third of the façade with wood shakes above that match those in the gable ends of the main house. The recessed entrance has a replacement fanlight-over-four-panel door accessed by a Roman brick stoop with a planter to its left (south). There is a bank of double-height, single-light windows to the left of the entrance and on the left (south) elevation. All other windows consist of an awning sash over a fixed pane. There are tall, vinyl one-over-one windows and a fifteen-light French door enclosing the breezeway and accessed by a Crab Orchard stone stair. There is a six-light-over-eighteen-panel overhead garage door at the right (north) end of the facade. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1951 city directory; the earliest known occupant is Catherine E. Coleman (assistant City-County Health Officer) in 1952. Coleman purchased the house from the Wachovia Building Company in April of 1951.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 31

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

628 Woodburn – Mrs. Virginia N. Nowell House – 1952

C - Building

This one-story, side-gabled Colonial Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with an enclosed front-gabled garage attached to the right (south) end of the house by an enclosed side-gabled breezeway. The house has a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, and brick veneer with vinyl siding on the garage and breezeway. It has vinyl windows throughout, replacing earlier two-over-two horizontal-pane wood sash windows. A bank of three windows to the right (south) of the front door lights the main living space. The replacement front door has a Colonial fluted surround and is accessed by a brick stair with decorative metal railing. The earliest known occupant is Mrs. Virginia N. Nowell in 1952. James Newsom Nowell and Robert B. Nowell purchased the house in January of 1952.

630 Woodburn – John W. Campbell House – 1952

C - Building

This one-story, hip-roofed Colonial Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a hip-roofed enclosed garage attached to the right (south) elevation by a side-gabled, enclosed breezeway. The house has a brick foundation, brick veneer, and interior brick chimney. There are eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash windows throughout with four-over-four wood sash windows flanking a twenty-four-light picture window to the right (south) of the entrance. This window unit, as well as the six-panel entrance, is framed by Colonial detailing with fluted pilasters on each side. There is board-and-batten between the two windows on the left (north) end of the façade and dentil molding around the entire roofline. Modern, single-light French doors access the breezeway, which is sheathed with board-and-batten. The vehicular entrance to the garage has been replaced with a modern, single-light French door and large, single-pane fixed window. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1951 city directory; the earliest known occupant is John W. Campbell in 1952. Campbell purchased the house in March of 1952 from Charles B. Douglass.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 – Front-gabled frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing visible to the southeast of the house.

635 Woodburn – William F. Moody House – 1953

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Minimal Traditional house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (north) end of the façade, a gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) corner and a side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation and vinyl siding throughout with siding applied vertically at the entrance bay. The left (south) end of the façade has an applied faux-stone veneer and a stone planter that extends from the entrance to the left (south) end of the house. It has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout with a picture window flanked by double-hung windows on the left (south) end of the façade and another picture window unit on the side-gabled wing. The six-panel front door is sheltered by a small, shed-roofed extension of the main roof and is accessed by a carpet-covered stair with a decorative metal railing. There is a brick chimney in the left (south) gable end and an attached shed-roofed carport on the left (south) elevation with an enclosed storage area on its west end. A gabled rear addition has been added at the left (southwest) corner with a flat-roofed screened porch beyond it. The earliest known occupant is William F. Moody (president, Commercial Investment Company, vice-president Mitchell Funeral Home,

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 32Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

and maintenance engineer, State Highway Prison Department) in 1953; Moody purchased the property from W. R. Rand in October of 1952.

700 Woodburn – Myron E. Holloway House – 1951**C – Building**

Facing the intersection of Woodburn Road and Sutton Drive, this one-story, side-gabled archetypal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a small, side-gabled wing on the north end with an inset porch, a large, gabled rear ell with a smaller, offset gabled wing extending from it, and an exposed basement level on the right (south) end. The house has a brick foundation and a brick veneer on the lower half of the walls with board-and-batten above and on the left (north) end of the house. There are wide, flat weatherboards in the gable ends. A massive brick chimney is perpendicular to and projects slightly from the facade, between the two right (south) bays; to its left (north) is a ribbon of five two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood windows. The inset porch shelters a flat-panel door with a full-height reeded glass sidelight. It is supported by a single square post and has a concrete slab floor. There are two matching full-height reeded glass fixed panes on the façade to the right (south) of the recessed entrance. Corner windows consisting of a group of three awning windows next to a large, fixed-pane are located on the right (south) end of the façade and on the right (south) elevation. The exposed basement repeats this pattern with two awnings next to a fixed pane at each corner, and an overhead garage door accessed from Sutton Drive. The house is listed as “vacant” in the 1951 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Myron E. Holloway (Holloway’s Esso Service) in 1953; Holloway purchased the property from Cameron Village Inc. in April of 1951.

706 Woodburn – Leif Valand House – 1951**C – Building**

This one-story contemporary house is made up of two parallel wings connected by a flat-roofed center block. The right (south) wing is two bays wide and triple-pile with a shed roof that slopes to the south. It has stone veneer on the left (north) half of the façade and on the left (north) elevation; the rest of the wing is covered with board-and-batten sheathing. It has double- and triple-height awning windows, often in groups of two or three. The left (north) wing is one bay wide and double-pile with a flat roof and is covered with replacement board-and-batten sheathing. It has an entrance on the north elevation and paired windows on the south elevation. Between the two wings is a flat-roofed frame block with a large stone chimney at its center. It has a set of four two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows on the left (north) end of the façade and the front door on the right (south) end is obscured by a louvered wood storm door, but has a visible textured-glass sidelight. The door is accessed by a large, stone landing and stone walkway. The house is listed as “vacant” in the 1951 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Leif Valand (architect) in 1952; Valand came to Raleigh from New York to design the homes, apartments, and commercial structures of Cameron Village. He purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in April of 1951. According to Triangle Modernist Houses, the house was designed by neighbor Charles W. Davis Jr. (718 Graham), an architect in Valand’s office, and was later adapted by Valand to accommodate his wheelchair.⁷

809 Woodburn – Everett L. Norton House – 1952**C – Building**

⁷ Triangle Modernist Houses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 33

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed rambler Ranch is five bays wide and double-pile. There is a recessed side-gabled wing on the left (south) elevation and a single-pile, side-gabled wing on the right (north) elevation and a wide, flush front gable on the right (north) end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation, a textured Roman brick veneer, and an interior brick chimney. There are wide, flat weatherboards in each gable end and a wide friezeboard under deep tongue-and-groove-covered eaves. The entrance, roughly centered on the facade, has a three-panel door with a five-light sidelight. The house has three- or four-light wood casement windows throughout, generally grouped in two-, three-, or four-window units. There is a picture window flanked by four-light casement windows on the left (south) end of the facade. There is a Roman brick L-shaped planter along the front walk. A breezeway with arched openings on the right (north) elevation connects the house to a matching, front-gabled garage sheathed with flat weatherboards. The garage has a brick foundation and a ribbon of awning windows on the street face, two-over-two, horizontal-sash wood windows on the right (north) side, and overhead garage doors at the rear. The house is listed as “vacant” in the 1951 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Everett L. Norton (farm agent, State College) in 1952; Norton purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in August 1950. According to Mrs. Davis, the home was designed by her husband, architect Charles W. Davis Jr., for her sister and brother-in-law.⁸

813 Woodburn – Colin S. Mintz House – 1952

C – Building

This one-story, side-gabled Colonial Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing to the right (north) elevation that is likely an enclosed porch. There is a large, gabled wing at the rear and two stacked side-gabled wings on the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, a textured Roman brick veneer, and a wide chimney on the ridgeline. There are wide, flat weatherboards in the gables and the enclosed porch is covered in board-and-batten siding. The house has two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows throughout with a large picture window to the right (north) of the entrance that is flanked by four-light casement windows. A recessed entrance, roughly centered on the facade, is sheathed with vertical paneling and has a three-panel door with a five-light sidelight and fluted pilasters on each side of the recessed bay. The house has original, three-panel shutters throughout. The enclosed side porch has large, vinyl one-over-one windows. The earliest known occupant is Colin S. Mintz (farm agent, State College) in 1952; Mintz purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in August of 1950. According to Mrs. Davis, the design for the home was from a pattern book and was adapted prior to construction by her husband, architect Charles W. Davis Jr.⁹

814 Woodburn – Philip H. Davis House – 1952

C – Building

This one-story, hip-roofed rambler Colonial Ranch is six bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick foundation and veneer and metal casement windows throughout with brick windowsills. A large stone chimney rises against the front of the house between the first and second bays on the left (north) end of the facade. The left (north) three bays of the façade are recessed slightly to create an inset porch supported by decorative metal posts. The front door, centered on the façade, is a solid wood door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a fluted surround. The porch and door are accessed by a brick

⁸ Davis, Ellen Maddrey. Personal Interview with author. 11 October 2011.

⁹ Davis.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 34Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

stair with decorative metal railing. The right (south) two bays project slightly under a hipped roof. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a two-car garage at the basement level on the left (north) elevation. The house is listed as "vacant" in the 1952 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Philip H. Davis (professor, State College) in 1953; Davis purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in April of 1951.

817 Woodburn – Joseph P. Lorek House – 1951**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled, archetypal minimal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a single-pile, side-gabled wing extending from the right (north) and left (south) elevations. The house has a brick foundation and brick veneer with board-and-batten sheathing on the left (south) two bays of the façade and on the left, side-gabled wing. There are louvered vents in the gables of the main block and wood weatherboards in the gables of the side wings. There is brick veneer on the lower one-half of the left (southernmost) bay and a wide, interior brick chimney. There is a large, multi-pane picture window on the right (north) bay, flanked by four-light casement windows. A second multi-pane picture window is on the projecting right (north) wing. Other windows are two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows. A recessed entrance bay, roughly centered on the facade, has flush sheathing on the walls and brick steps with a decorative metal railing. There is a low brick planter that extends below the right (north) bay and wraps around the right corner of the facade. The earliest known occupant is Joseph P. Lorek (regional manager, US Federal Housing Administration) in 1951; Lorek purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in June 1950.

818 Woodburn – Ollie C. Blackwood House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting hip-roofed bay on the right (south) elevation, flush with the façade, and a hip-roofed carport extending from the left (north) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, interior stone chimney, and a stone veneer that extends across the lower half of the right (south) half of the façade and is full height to the left (north) of the entrance. The upper part of the right (south) half of the façade and the inset entrance bay are covered with vertical plywood sheathing. The left (north) elevation is painted brick veneer. The double casement windows throughout the house replaced earlier two-over-two wood sash windows. The front door is a four-light-over-four-panel wood door with four-light-over-one-panel frosted glass sidelights. The left two bays, including the entrance bay, are recessed slightly to create an inset porch supported by replacement square columns. The hip-roofed, attached carport on the left (north) elevation is supported by square columns on a brick kneewall. There is a board-and-batten-covered gabled rear ell on the left (north) corner and an original hip-roofed rear wing on the right rear (southeast) corner. The stone wall along the driveway, walkway, and landscaping are not historic. The earliest known occupant is Ollie C. Blackwood (president, Blackwoods Inc.) in 1953; Annie E. Blackwood purchased the property from Charles B. Douglass in March 1952.

821 Woodburn – Frank J. Gallagher House – 1951**NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch has been heavily remodeled. It is five bays wide and double-pile with additions, new siding, and replacement windows. There is a shallow, side-gabled wing on the left (south) end of the house that is flush with the façade and a projecting front-gabled addition on the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 35Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

right (north) end of the façade. The house has a painted brick foundation and a variety of exterior finishes including unpainted cedar shakes, flat composite weatherboard, and new rough Crab Orchard stone veneer. There is an original, unpainted brick chimney just behind the main ridgeline. The entrance bay projects slightly and is sheltered by a modern, front-gabled porch supported by tapered wood posts on paneled piers. It shelters a new door with beveled-glass sidelights. A single group of three, three-light metal casement windows remain on the center of the façade; all other windows are modern replacements. An original brick planter extends across the two left (southern) bays and beyond the left end of the house. The earliest known occupant is Frank J. Gallagher (vice president, E N Richards Inc.) in 1951; Gallagher purchased the property from Cameron Village, Inc. in December of 1950.

822 Woodburn – Oliver S. Moore House – 1953**NC-alt – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal Ranch retains its original form and fenestration, but has been altered with the addition of stucco to the exterior. The house is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing at the left (north) front corner. The brick foundation, brick veneer, wood weatherboards, and interior chimney have all been covered with stucco. The house does retain two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows, paired on the façade. The left (north) two bays are recessed slightly, creating an inset porch supported by square columns. There is a gabled addition at the right (south) rear and stuccoed retaining walls have been added on either side of the house and across the front yard to create a circular driveway. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1952 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Oliver S. Moore (manager, Atlas Supply) in 1953; Moore purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in May of 1952.

825 Woodburn – Edwin P. Friedberg House – 1952**C – Building**

This one-story, contemporary Ranch consists of a large hip-roofed main block with a massive, Crab Orchard stone chimney at the peak of the roof, a hip-roofed wing on the right (north) side, and a hip-roofed wing on the left (south) side that connects to a deep garage wing under the same roof. The majority of the house is sheathed with wide, flat weatherboards and there is a Crab Orchard stone accent wall at the left (south) corner of the main block. A low stone veneer extends across the left wing between the main block and the garage and has large, vinyl one-over-one windows above. The majority of the windows are clerestory awning windows, but there are two banks of six fixed windows grouped around the stone wall on the façade and left (south) elevation. The entrance is sheltered by the wide eaves of the main block and consists of a six-panel door with a high transom and is accessed by a brick stair. The garage has an original overhead door with eight square lights grouped at the center. The earliest known occupant is Edwin P. Friedberg (accountant, Williams & Urquhart) in 1952; Friedberg purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in January of 1952.

826 Woodburn – George M. Ashby Jr. House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is three bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing on the right (south) end, flush with the inset porch, and a gabled rear ell on the left (north) end. The house has a brick foundation, interior brick chimney, aluminum siding on the main block, and vinyl siding on the right (south) wing. It retains wood awning windows throughout, paired and placed high on the wall on the main block and stacked two-high on the right (south) wing. There are two-

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 36Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows on the rear ell. The front door, with an eight-light-over-one-panel storm door, is located at the right (south) end of the main block at a small inset porch supported by a decorative metal post. A low brick planter extends across the front of the right (south) side wing. There is a hip-roofed entrance bay on the right (south) elevation with a steeply-pitched, shed-roofed block behind it. A modern screened porch is located at the right (south) rear. A brick retaining wall extends along the right (south) side of the house along a driveway that slopes to the rear, possibly to a basement-level garage. The house is listed as "under construction" in the 1952 city directory. The earliest known occupant is George M. Ashby Jr. (district manager, Firestone) in 1953; Ashby purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in May of 1952.

828 Woodburn – Richard G. Evans House – 1952**C – Building**

This one-story, hip-roofed minimal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled wing on the right (south) end of the façade. The house has a brick foundation, board-and-batten sheathing, and two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows. The entrance door, located on the façade adjacent to the projecting wing, is obscured by a louvered wood storm door, sheltered by wide overhanging roof eaves, and is accessed by a brick stoop and stair with modern, painted-wood railing. A wide brick chimney is centered in the front gable and the brick continues as a veneer across the right (south) end of the elevation with board-and-batten in the gable above. A brick planter extends left (north) from the chimney and wraps around the gable end; it has been covered with roofing material. A former garage or carport on the left end of the façade has been enclosed with wood siding and has a six-light-over-three-panel door and a pair of four-over-four windows in the former opening. A flat-roofed screened porch has been added to the right (south) elevation. The earliest known occupant is Richard G. Evans (district salesman, Motorola Inc.) in 1952; Evan purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in December of 1951.

NC-age Shed, c. 1980 – Shed-roofed shed with board-and-batten sheathing is barely visible to the northeast of the house.

829 Woodburn – Norman C. Davis House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with the center two bays of the façade projecting slightly under a hipped roof. An original hip-roofed screened porch with simple wood posts and railings is located on the left (south) elevation. The house has a brick foundation, brick veneer, and a wide brick chimney on the left (south) end of the main block. There is a large picture window, flanked by two-over-two, horizontal-pane wood sash windows on the left (south) bay of the main block. The rest of the house retains eight-over-eight, wood sash window throughout, paired in the projecting front wing. The entrance, also on the front wing, is a six-panel front door at the top of a long flight of brick steps which lead down to the basement and driveway level at the right (north) end of the house. A single overhead garage door leads to a basement-level garage on the north end of the façade. A brick retaining wall with rounded shoulders runs along the left (south) side of the driveway adjoining the front steps. The earliest known occupant is Norman C. Davis (department head, Burlington Mills) in 1953; Davis purchased the property from Charles B. Douglass in July of 1952.

833 Woodburn – James F. Kelly House – 1952**C – Building**

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 37Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

This one-story, side-gabled minimal archetypal Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick foundation and brick veneer on the façade with vinyl siding on the gable ends and vertical wood sheathing on the upper one-third of the right (north) two bays of the façade. There is a recessed entrance bay, roughly centered on the façade with vertical wood sheathing and a door with three lights in a staggered pattern. All of the windows are vinyl, one-over-one replacement windows except a large picture window to the left (south) of the entrance, which is flanked by one-over-one windows. There is a large brick chimney just in front of the ridgeline and the house is accessed by wide front steps with metal railings. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1951 city directory. The earliest known occupant is James F. Kelly (vice president, Aeroglide Corporation and Southern Air Conditioning Corporation) in 1952; Kelly purchased the property from H. B. Campen in August of 1951. Campen had purchased the site from Cameron Village, Inc. in November of 1950, but does not appear to have erected the building.

837 Woodburn – Carl H. Anderson House – 1953**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled rambler Ranch is six bays wide and double-pile with a projecting front-gabled bay on the left (south) end of the façade and a gabled rear ell extending from the back of the right-most (north) garage bay. The house has a brick foundation and veneer with vertical paneling at the recessed entrance porch and on the sides of the projecting picture window to its right (north). There is an interior brick chimney on the ridgeline and an exterior brick chimney on a small flat-roofed rear wing centered on the back of the house. The entrance has a three-panel door and the house retains original eight-over-eight wood sash windows throughout. The picture window to the right (north) of the entrance is flanked by eight-light casement windows. There is a paneled wood apron below the window on the projecting front gable. A recessed bay or breezeway between the picture window bay and the garage is entirely obscured with greenery. The garage bay has a six-light overhead door and driveway access from Wade Avenue. The house sits diagonally on the site facing the intersection of Woodburn Road and Wade Avenue. The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1952 city directory. The earliest known occupant is Carl H. Anderson (assistant coach, State College) in 1953; Anderson purchased the property from Charles B. Douglass in June of 1952.

838 Woodburn – Robert J. Monroe House – 1952**C – Building**

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch is four bays wide and double-pile with a side-gabled wing projecting from the left (north) elevation and a modern garage beyond the wing to the north. The house has a painted brick foundation and veneer on the façade with vinyl siding at the inset porch and on the gable ends. The house has stacked awning windows throughout with smaller, double-height windows on the left (north) end of the façade and taller, nearly full-height, triple-height windows on the right (south) end of the façade that continue around the corner onto the right elevation. The right (south) two bays are recessed slightly, creating an inset porch with brick stoop that accesses the solid wood door. A painted brick planter below the rightmost bay extends around the right front corner of the house. There is an interior brick chimney on the main block and an exterior painted brick chimney on the side-gabled wing. A flat-roofed, modern garage on the left (north) end of the house is accessed by Wade Avenue. It has vinyl siding throughout, an overhead garage door, a pair of windows on the front (west) elevation, and a flat-roofed storage area to the rear (east). The house is listed as “under construction” in the 1951 city

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 38

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

directory. The earliest known occupant is Robert J. Monroe (assistant professor, State College) in 1952; Monroe purchased the property from the Wachovia Building Company in June of 1951.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 39

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

SECTION 8 - STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cameron Village Historic District is significant as the residential portion of the first mixed-use subdivision in North Carolina, the first post-World War II curvilinear subdivision in Raleigh, and a well-designed collection of early 1950s Ranch-form homes and clustered apartment buildings. Designed in 1947, the development is a textbook example of the planning principles of the Urban Land Institute (ULI) and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Platted in 1949, the residential component of the Cameron Village development includes architect- and builder-designed homes and apartments that illustrate the progressive thinking of developers and builders in 1950s Raleigh and the dominance of the curvilinear suburb and the Ranch form nationwide.

The Cameron Village Historic District was identified as a significant development in the citywide survey that led to the preparation of the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF): “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965.” It is significant under Criterion A for Community Planning Development. While the commercial component of the development is not included within the historic district boundary, the success of the mixed-use concept, the first in North Carolina, was directly responsible for the popularity and success of the residential portion of the development. The Cameron Village Historic District is also architecturally significant under Criterion C as a well-preserved collection of various Ranch-form homes and minimally-styled apartment buildings. Ranches within the district include minimal and rambler forms as well as colonial and archetypal styles as defined in the MPDF: “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965.” The period of significance extends from 1950 to 1955 and spans the construction of all of the single-family homes in the development as well as the Daniels Street Apartments.

Context 1, “Community Development and Transportation,” pages E2-6 and Context 2, “Architecture,” pages E9-18 in the MPDF provides the historic context for the development of the Cameron Village Historic District. The locally significant subdivision falls under Property Type F3, “Subdivisions,” pages F29-30, which provides the physical description. The subdivision is arranged along curvilinear streets and contains a well-preserved collection of Ranches and a fifteen building apartment complex. According to the registration requirements on page 34 of the MPDF, subdivisions must retain integrity of layout, including street plan, open spaces, curbs and sidewalks, and the majority of the individual houses must date before 1965 and must retain a good degree of integrity.

Cameron Village Historic District retains its overall integrity of setting, feeling, association, design, and materials, with only twelve of its one hundred and three primary buildings not contributing to the district’s character. Designed in 1947 and platted in 1949, the district is an approximately seven-block area within the Raleigh city limits that extends roughly from Smallwood Drive north to Wade Avenue and from Daniels Street east to Woodburn Road. It is composed primarily of one-story Ranches, some with Colonial or contemporary detailing. However, several architect-designed contemporary houses exist in the district, as does a fifteen-building apartment complex.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 40

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

CAMERON VILLAGE: NORTH CAROLINA'S FIRST MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT

In 1908 J. C. Nichols announced plans for Country Club Plaza, an innovative “shopping center” development outside Kansas City, Missouri.¹⁰ While small-scale commercial corridors had always been located at the periphery of residential areas, generally along automobile thoroughfares, the concept of a shopping center both dedicated to and directly connected to a residential development had never been considered. With Country Club Plaza, Nichols’s objective was to include a “controlled neighborhood shopping development” to provide services to the residents of his Country Club neighborhood. In 1922, the plan for the shopping center was complete with architect-designed commercial buildings arranged to accommodate the vehicular traffic of the shoppers. While city leaders initially called it “Nichols’ Folly,” Country Club Plaza was hugely successful and by the 1940s Nichols was acknowledged as a national authority on suburban development.

Meanwhile, halfway across the country, Raleigh was about to be transformed by post-World War II development and J. Wesley “Willie” York was in the center of it. York, a Raleigh native and 1933 graduate of the Engineering program at State College (now North Carolina State University), worked briefly with the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Park Service before returning to Raleigh in 1935 to work for his father’s York Construction Company. York worked for this father on and off through the late 1930s and took over the company after his father’s death in 1941. However, at the height of World War II, York closed the company in 1942 and followed his older brother to Cherry Point, North Carolina to work for the T. A. Loving Company, building military housing for the Marine Corps.¹¹

It was at Cherry Point that York became acquainted with a group of builders, architects, and developers who would ultimately follow him back to Raleigh after the war. York befriended Raymond Bryan, a native of Goldsboro, graduate of State College (now North Carolina State University), and the secretary/treasurer of the T. A. Loving Company.¹² In 1944, with the completion of construction at Cherry Point, York joined forces with Bryan to erect fifty houses in Jacksonville near Camp Lejeune, naming the development and their company Pine Ridge Homes. From there, York traveled to Morehead City, again to build housing for military personnel and it was there that he met Edward Richards, a salesman for American Houses, a company that sold prefabricated homes.¹³ During this period he also became acquainted with Leif Valand, an architect for American Houses. York finished his work in Morehead City shortly after the end of the war and York, Bryan, Richards, and Valand all moved to Raleigh where they would continue to work together throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

Almost immediately upon returning to Raleigh after the war, York took an interest in the Smallwood property as a site for a potential housing development in the rapidly growing post-war city. The one-hundred-sixty-acre tract of undeveloped land was a portion of the old Cameron plantation

¹⁰ Edmisten, Linda Harris. J. W. Willie York: His First Seventy-five Years in Raleigh; An Historical Biography. Raleigh: 1987, pg. 68.

¹¹ Edmisten, pg. 58.

¹² “Cameron Village Regarded as Well Planned.” Raleigh News and Observer 31 January 1951, Section II: 1.

¹³ Edmisten, pg. 59.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 41

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

property and bordered the Cameron Park neighborhood to the south, St. Mary's Road on the east, Rex Hospital on the north, and the historically African American Oberlin community to the west. The land was owned by Annie Cameron Graham Smallwood, granddaughter of Paul C. Cameron, and great-granddaughter of Duncan Cameron who acquired the land in the 1830s and 1840s.¹⁴ Smallwood, who lived in New York, allowed the interior of the tract to be cleared for lumber during World War II, but a ring of trees remained around the perimeter and most Raleigh residents were unaware that the land had been cleared.¹⁵

In 1946, York joined the Home Builders' Association and attended their convention in Chicago. During this trip, York learned of J. C. Nichols and his Country Club Plaza development in Kansas City, Missouri. Inspired by his interaction with Nichols and determined to emulate the Country Club Plaza concept in Raleigh, York returned home and immediately set to work to secure the Smallwood property as well as the funding and partnerships necessary to make the development happen. Utilizing his many contacts in the development and legal professions, York obtained a one-year option on the property from Mrs. Smallwood and entered into a fifty-fifty partnership with Raymond Bryan. Bryan was skeptical of the shopping center development, but was confident in York's abilities and agreed to help finance the project, leaving York responsible for obtaining the necessary zoning changes, planning the neighborhood, and securing the commercial tenants, all before his one-year option on the property expired.¹⁶

Several hurdles remained ahead of York as he set out to get his innovative development approved by the Planning Commission, to whom the idea of a mixed-use development with a shopping center, garden apartments, single-family homes, and office buildings was completely foreign. Former Planning Commission member R. L. McMillan noted, "If you want to build three or four small businesses and a service station that will be alright, but thirty acres for business that is just ridiculous."¹⁷ However, after some negotiation, the development plan for Cameron Village was approved in August of 1947 and construction on the apartment buildings began soon after.

The concept of a mixed-use development proved successful, in part because Raleigh was still struggling to provide enough housing for the growing post-World War II generation. Cameron Village included commercial spaces, offices, garden apartments, and single-family houses. The six blocks of retail buildings included convenient free parking, but their proximity to the single- and multi-family housing in Cameron Village meant the development could function as a self-sustaining community. Pedestrian access to the commercial center allowed housing, employment, entertainment, and shopping to be available to residents without having to get into their cars. Commercial spaces filled almost immediately and there was a waiting list for apartments in Cameron Village.¹⁸

¹⁴ Hutchins, Nan with J. W. York and G. Smedes York. Cameron Village: A History 1949-1999. Raleigh: Spirit Press, 2001, pg. 72.

¹⁵ Edmisten, pg. 67.

¹⁶ Edmisten, pg. 69.

¹⁷ Hutchins, pg. 6.

¹⁸ Little, pg. 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 42

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

The development continued as one of Raleigh's most popular neighborhoods throughout the twentieth century and the commercial component of Cameron Village has been expanded and altered over time to meet the needs of new businesses and increased usage. While the commercial development is not included within the boundary of the Cameron Village Historic District, it played a crucial role in the residential development of the district. The marketing of Cameron Village relied heavily on the promotion of the commercial and multi-family development to drive the subsequent single-family development. The concept of a mixed-use development, a true "village" within the larger city, was what enticed early residents to built in Cameron Village. "The pedestrian scale and access made Cameron Village different from many other developments contemporary to it and from the ones that were built after it."¹⁹

CAMERON VILLAGE: RALEIGH'S FIRST POST-WORLD WAR II CURVILINEAR SUBDIVISION

Suburban developments with gently curving streets and park-like features had been in existence for nearly one-hundred years when Cameron Village was designed. As early as the 1850s, residential areas inspired by the theories of Andrew Jackson Downing and the Romantic movement featured curved roadways and irregular lot sizes that followed the topography of the site. From the 1860s through the 1930s, Frederick Law Olmsted (and later his son) designed some 450 subdivisions in 29 states, most of them picturesque, curvilinear subdivisions.²⁰ However, it was the prevalence of automobiles in the early-twentieth century and the endorsement of these park-like developments by the Federal Housing Administration in the 1930s that gave rise to the popularity of the curvilinear subdivision in post-World War II development.

J. Wesley "Willie" York had become a member of the Urban Land Institute (ULI) in 1946 and used his connections with the Home Builders' Association and ULI to commission nationally-recognized Seward Mott to design the mixed-use development. Mott had been the director of the Land Planning Division of the FHA from 1935-1944 during which time he published *Planning Neighborhoods for Small Houses*, a primer on subdivision planning. In 1944, he became director of the ULI. Mott was the co-editor of *The Community Builders Handbook* for the FHA, a publication of the ULI under chairman J. C. Nichols that was published in 1947. The handbook provided guidance on every aspect of development from site selection and planning, to street layouts and building styles, to the planning and management of shopping centers and was an invaluable resource to York as he developed Cameron Village.

By the late 1940s, Mott was a nationally known professional consultant in land planning with the firm Pitkin and Mott in Cleveland, Ohio.²¹ In 1947, York hired Mott to complete the design of Cameron

¹⁹ Edmisten, pg. 96.

²⁰ Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin, NPS, 2002, pg. 39.

²¹ Edmisten, pg. 70.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 43

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Village and the two visited Country Club Plaza and several other developments in the spring and summer of 1947. The final design for Cameron Village was completed in July of 1947, a textbook example of FHA planning principles that employed many of the concepts espoused in the FHA's 1947 *The Community Builders Handbook*.²²

While the shopping center was constructed on a strict grid, Mott employed a curvilinear plan for the residential portion of the neighborhood with long blocks and gently curving streets. According to Ames and McClellan, in his *Planning Neighborhoods for Small Houses*, Mott described curvilinear plans as providing greater privacy and visual interest and being adaptable to more variations in topography.²³ They were also more economical for the builder; utilizing longer blocks, up to 2,000 feet long, with fewer cross-streets produced up to a twenty percent cost savings in street and utility costs, and provided more selling frontage.²⁴ Additionally, longer blocks with fewer cross-streets eliminated the seemingly dangerous four-way intersections while curved streets slowed traffic. Mott recognized the advantage of the cul-de-sac for accessing lots at odd corners of a development and included one at the north end of Smedes Place. A second cul-de-sac on the west side of Daniels Street, north of the intersection of Sutton Drive, was included in the 1947 plan for the neighborhood, but when the lots were platted in 1949 the cul-de-sac was not included.²⁵

The newly arranged blocks were divided into lots with corner lots receiving special attention and the covenants requiring their development prior to the construction of other homes on in the district. In the FHA's *The Community Builders Handbook*, Mott recommended that corner lots be ten to twenty percent wider than interior lots in order to provide an adequate yard space on the side street. Additionally, corner lots were designed to be approximately square in shape, measuring approximately 100 feet by 100 feet (compared with street lots measuring forty feet wide by 115 to 160 feet deep) allowed for the diagonal placement of the house on the lot, providing both a transition with the side street and an interesting grouping around the intersection.²⁶ In the design of Cameron Village, these larger corner lots were placed at each intersection along Sutton Street, Wade Avenue, and Bryan Place, and around the cul-de-sac on the 700 block of Smedes Place. Narrower, forty-foot-wide lots were then combined, two or three together, to create wider, building lots throughout the district.

Carefully written covenants guided the residential development of the neighborhood and addressed concerns held by the residents of neighboring Cameron Park.²⁷ Deed restrictions, or covenants, were used in many neighborhoods developed in the 1940s and 1950s and J. C. Nichols is credited with innovating the self-perpetuating deed restriction "which provided that stipulations laid down by the developer would continue indefinitely unless a majority of owners in the subdivision voted to change

²² Little, pg. 30.

²³ Ames, pg. 49.

²⁴ Mott, Seward and Max Wehrly (editors). *The Community Builders Handbook*. Washington D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1947, pg. 52.

²⁵ Hutchins, pgs. 5 and 71.

²⁶ Mott, pg. 57.

²⁷ "Plans Given Green Light." Raleigh News and Observer 17 November 1949, Section II: 11.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 44

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

them at least five years before the expiration of the 25-year term.”²⁸ The covenants for Cameron Village carefully dictated the physical development of the neighborhood. They not only indicated which parcels should be developed first, but set forth minimum lot sizes, regulations for the size, location, and design of homes and accessory structures, and parking and landscape restrictions. Using deed restrictions as a form of zoning, the developer could exert control over the character of the subdivisions, “ensuring neighborhood stability, maintaining real estate values, and protecting residential neighborhoods from nonconforming industrial or commercial activities,”²⁹ goals that are clear in article two of the Cameron Village covenants:

The protective covenants and restrictions [are] hereby declared to insure the best use and the most appropriate development and improvement of each building site thereof; to protect the owners of building sites against such improper use of surrounding building sites, as will depreciate the value of their property; to preserve, so far as practicable, the natural beauty of said property; to guard against the erection thereon of poorly designed or proportioned structures, and structures built of improper or unsuitable materials; to obtain harmonious color schemes; to insure the highest and best development of said property; to encourage the erection of attractive homes thereon, with appropriate locations thereof on building sites; to prevent haphazard and inharmonious improvements of building sites; to secure and maintain proper setbacks from streets, and adequate free spaces between structures, and in general to provide adequately for a high type and quality of improvement in said property, and thereby to enhance the values of investments made by purchasers of building sites therein.³⁰

The FHA felt that restrictions on lot and building sizes would “assure adequate front yards and building setbacks, and to provide for better relationships among property owners, and between property owners and the community.”³¹ Thus the covenants for Cameron Village required that homes be erected on sites with at least eighty feet of street frontage (achieved by combining two or more lots), and with thirty foot setbacks from the street and at least ten foot side yard setbacks. Fences and landscaping were required to meet these setbacks as well. Single-story residences must be at least 1200 square feet (excluding porches and garages) with two-story homes at least 1800 square feet and plans for all structures had to be approved by an architectural committee. Additional restrictions indicated that residents were not permitted to park on the street, trash cans must be placed underground, no signs or billboards were to be erected in the development, and no business or professional storage could take place in the district.³²

²⁸ Wright, Gwendolyn. Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America. Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1981, pg. 202.

²⁹ Ames, pg. 32.

³⁰ Wake County Register of Deeds. Book 1039, page 489.

³¹ Mott, pg. 59.

³² Wake County Register of Deeds. Book 1039, page 489-492.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 45

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

The design of Cameron Village illustrates the principles of modern land planning and the role of the developer in the long-term planning of subdivisions. Ames notes that, “because they operated on a large scale and controlled all aspects of a development, the developers were concerned with long-term planning issues such as transportation and economic development, and extended the realm of suburban development to include well-planned boulevards, civic centers, shopping centers, and parks.”³³ In Cameron Village, the placement of utility wire underground, the imposition of uniform sign control in the commercial core, and the placement of decorative street tree plantings throughout, illustrate the developer’s influence on all aspects of the design. Mott’s 1947 plan for Cameron Village won the Neighborhood Development contest, sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders and in 1953 the development itself won the National Award in the National Association of Home Builders’ Development contest.³⁴

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CAMERON VILLAGE

The first buildings constructed as part of the Cameron Village development were the Cameron Village Apartments along Nichols Drive and Saint Mary’s Street, just south and west of the historic district. Begun in 1947, the Cameron Village Garden Apartments were designed by architect Leif Valand and constructed using a \$2.5 million mortgage, the largest ever recorded in Wake County. York and Valand set up a prefabrication system of construction modeled on the system American Houses had used to improve the speed and efficiency with which they could put up the apartments.³⁵ During this time, York also began building the street network, starting with Clark Avenue and Smallwood Drive. The Cameron Village Garden Apartments won first place in the Garden Apartments category of the National Association of Home Builders in 1948.³⁶

The commercial core between Clark Avenue and Smallwood Drive was completed next, with most of the structures completed by the end of 1949 and all of the structures, with the exception of the Sears and Roebuck Store, designed by Leif Valand. Valand was a native of Norway who came to the United States as a child, was raised in Jersey City, and attended New York University and the Pratt Institute. Valand moved to Raleigh around 1946, taking the Cameron Village Garden Apartments as his first commission in North Carolina. He was employed as an architect with the York Building Company³⁷ before starting his own firm, Leif Valand and Associates, by 1952. Valand was ultimately responsible for the shopping center, apartments, and office buildings at Cameron Village,

By December of 1949, the single-family residential portion of the neighborhood, the core of the Cameron Village Historic District, was platted and lots had begun to sell. Construction of the homes was slow at first, but apartments continued to be erected bordering the shopping center. The Clark Avenue

³³ Ames, pg. 26.

³⁴ Edmisten, pg. 85.

³⁵ Hutchins, pg. 7.

³⁶ Hutchins, pg. 7.

³⁷ “Cameron Village Regarded as Well Planned.” Raleigh News and Observer 31 January 1951, Section II: 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 46

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Apartments were completed south of the commercial core in 1950 with the Smallwood Apartments finished in 1951. The earliest single-family homes were erected on Smedes Place and Woodburn Road with development spreading north and west. By 1952, most of the parcels on the west side of Daniels Street had been combined and construction began on the Daniels Street Apartments, which were finished in 1954. By this time, the neighborhood had been fully developed with only two additional houses being completed in 1955.

Valand's designs for the commercial development at Cameron Village were modern, with sleek brick and stone facades, large expanses of glass windows, flat roofs behind unadorned parapets, and flat canopies covering the walkways. However, while Valand preferred modern design, he did not consider himself a purist, but rather operated a "developer-driven service firm," working in the Colonial Revival or other styles at the request of his clients.³⁸ While his designs for the shopping center are modern, his apartment designs tended to be more traditional with Colonial Revival details, more in keeping with the Minimal Traditional-style homes being erected in other neighborhoods. His designs for single-family homes in Cameron Village employed Ranch forms and contemporary details. These include the Banks Kerr House (701 Smedes Place) and James Poyner House (710 Smedes Place) utilizing Ranch or contemporary forms and Tennessee Crab Orchard stone and roman brick.³⁹

Lesser-known architect, Charles W. Davis, Jr. worked with Valand during the later development of Cameron Village and, according to his widow, may have influenced or outright designed several buildings credited to Valand's firm. Davis was born in Roanoke Rapids and raised in Chapel Hill. He met Willie York and Ed Richards at Camp Lejeune while they were building military housing.⁴⁰ After the war, Davis graduated from North Carolina State University in 1949 and worked as an architect and draftsman for the firm Cooper and Haskins from 1950-1951, during which time he is credited with designing Valand's residence on Woodburn Road, completed in 1951.⁴¹ From 1952-1955, Davis was listed in city directories as working for Leif Valand. During this period, Davis completed his own home on Graham Street and, according to his widow, assisted Valand with the design of the Daniels Street Apartments and was responsible for several other homes in the district.

While several homes in the Cameron Village Historic District are known to have been architect-designed specifically for their owners, others were "custom" adaptations of plans created by an architect or construction company that were then modified to suit their desires and budget of the homeowner.⁴² Still others were built on speculation and account for the architectural similarities throughout the district. An 1950 article in the Raleigh News and Observer notes that, "in the housing field, the Village now has

³⁸ Little, pg. 17-18.

³⁹ Edmisten, pg. 83.

⁴⁰ Davis.

⁴¹ Triangle Modernist Houses.

⁴² Little, pg. 30.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 47

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

underway eight single family houses, with three bedrooms and two baths each. Five other homes belonging to private owners are also under construction.”⁴³

Several building companies purchased lots from Cameron Village, Inc. and constructed single-family homes. Ed Richards’s Wachovia Building Company, listed in city directories from 1951-1960, erected fifteen buildings in the district in 1952 and 1953. There are some commonalities between the houses including near identical Ranches at 619 Smedes Place and 825 Woodburn Road and a series of houses that mimic the design of the Valand-designed Banks Kerr House. Richards also served as the vice-president of the Raleigh Building Company in 1952 and as its president in 1953. The Raleigh Building Company, listed in city directories only from 1952-1953 erected five homes between 1953 and 1955 and likely merged into the Wachovia Building Company.

Less common but still a factor in the single-family development of Cameron Village, was the role of smaller developers, builders, and real estate agents. Charles B. Douglass and his real estate company, Charles B. Douglass and Company, were listed off and on in the city directories from the late 1940s through the 1960s. Douglass purchased and developed nine lots in Cameron Village between 1950 and 1952 with houses completed and sold by 1953. Builder Marion C. Penny purchased three lots from Cameron Village, Inc. in 1952, selling the completed homes in 1953 and 1954. Ernest E. Phillips, listed as a real estate salesman in 1952-53 and a building contractor beginning in 1956, purchased four lots from Cameron Village, Inc. and sold the completed homes in 1953. Finally, W. R. Rand, operating the W. R. Rand Company of realtors and builders, erected three homes in the district in 1953.

Construction of the single-family homes was slow at first, with the earliest single-family homes erected on Smedes Place and Woodburn Road and development spreading to the north and west. By 1951, forty-five single-family residences had been completed and fifteen to twenty others were under construction, with about seventy-five residential lots still to be developed.⁴⁴ By 1952, eighty single-family homes and the Daniels Street Apartments were built or were under construction and an additional twenty-five lots were advertised for sale.⁴⁵ A year later, the final thirteen single-family homes were under construction and were selling for an average of \$20,000 each. By 1955, the neighborhood had been fully developed and in less than ten years Willie York’s vision for Cameron Village had been realized.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE CAMERON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

In the 1950s, the Ranch form dominated the suburban landscape and the Cameron Village development was no exception. The popular Ranch form “combined the low-pitched roofs, deep eaves, and strong horizontal lines of Wright’s earlier prairie houses with more traditional elements like

⁴³ “Cameron Village Expanding.” Raleigh News and Observer 1 September 1950, Section I: 2.

⁴⁴ O’Keef, Herbert. “Tarheel of the Week: J. Wesley York.” Raleigh News and Observer 18 November 1951, Section IV: 3.

⁴⁵ O’Keef, Herbert. “Cameron Village.” Raleigh News and Observer 10 August 1952, Section IV: 1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 48

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

clapboards and shutters.”⁴⁶ While no larger than the average home of the 1920s, the single-story, “rambling” layout gave the Ranch a feeling of spaciousness. Large windows in the public rooms of the house blurred the lines between indoor and outdoor spaces. The suburban Ranch house reflected the preferences of modern consumers, was evocative of the expansive mood of the post-World War II suburbs, and illustrated the disappearing regionality of style.⁴⁷

The majority of homes in the historic district employ the Ranch form and can be classified using the typologies defined by M. Ruth Little in the MPDF, “Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965.” Little identifies the Ranch, first by its form, as either a Minimal Ranch, no more than three or four bays wide, or as a Rambler Ranch, with five or more bays. From there, the Ranch form typically displays elements of one of three styles: archetypal, Colonial, or contemporary. The vast majority of homes in the district are Colonial or archetypal Ranches and the collection of homes represents the popularity and adaptability of the Ranch form.

The most common form and style found in the district is the minimal, archetypal Ranch. This typology is defined by its “side-gable roof, a picture window in the living room, small horizontal bedroom windows placed high in the wall, a combination of brick and vertical wood siding, and sometimes a carport.”⁴⁸ One of the best examples is the 1954 Charles W. Davis Jr. House (718 Graham Street). In place of a picture window the house has a pair of triple-height windows to the right of the front door. Clerestory windows in the bedrooms feature board-and-batten between them with a stone veneer on the lower half of the façade. A front-gabled attached carport on the left end of the façade was enclosed in the 1960s to provide additional living space and features windows matching those on the original bedroom wing. Other decorative features include a wide stone chimney and three slender wood posts atop a stone planter that support a small roof over the entrance. The 1954 James M. Seago House (822 Daniels) is similar in form and detail, but retains its carport at the front.

The 1953 Banks Kerr House (703 Smedes Place) can also be classified as a minimal, archetypal Ranch and its design is repeated with variations throughout the district. Designed by Leif Valand,⁴⁹ the house has a three-bay-wide, side-gabled core with a prominent, front-gabled wing resulting in an L-shaped plan. The main block has full-height brick veneer and high, clerestory windows. In lieu of a picture window, there is a group of three double-hung windows on the projecting wing. A prominent brick chimney rises against the front gable and a side-gabled, attached garage extends from the left side of the house. Other examples of this form in the district have smaller garages or carports or have been turned sideways on the lot, but all have the L-shaped form with a prominent brick chimney and brick veneer in the gable of the projecting wing. The 1953 Victor A. Bubas House (707 Smedes) has a smaller garage wing on the left (south) elevation. The 1952 Russell G. Sherrill House (630 Smedes) and the 1953

⁴⁶ Wright, pg. 251.

⁴⁷ Jackson, Kenneth. Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985, pg. 240.

⁴⁸ Little, pg. 22.

⁴⁹ Little, pg. 18.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 49

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Arthur G. Nowell House (612 Smedes) each have the form turned sideways on the lot, with the entrance facing the side yard; the Nowell House also has a carport attached to the right (south) elevation.

Several homes constructed by the Wachovia Building Company can also be classified as minimal archetypal Ranch homes, despite their use of larger banks of windows. The 1952 Catherine E. Coleman House (627 Woodburn) is the most intact of these homes with a small bank of four windows on each side of the left front corner, sheltered by an inset entrance porch on the façade. The house has Crab Orchard stone covering the right two bays and on the lower one-third of the breezeways that connects to a shed-roofed garage. Identical in form, the 1952 Frederick W. Rawlinson House (623 Woodburn) has triple-height windows wrapping the front corner and a larger attached garage on the opposite end. The 1952 Robert J. Monroe House (838 Woodburn) also has triple-height windows at the front corner, but has been covered with vinyl siding and has a modern attached garage on the left (north) end.

Examples of the rambler, archetypal Ranch include the 1953 W. Hayes Kennedy House (727 Graham) with two picture windows, one on each side of the main entrance, and high bedroom windows on the left end of the façade above a painted brick veneer. An attached carport on the right end of the house is set back from the façade. The 1953 Pete M. Mangum House (1810 Sutton) features a hipped roof with large picture window on the left end of the façade and double-hung windows placed higher on the wall in the center and right-end bays. The middle four bays are recessed slightly to create a shallow inset porch. Perhaps the most decorative of the rambler archetypal Ranches is the 1953 Charles C. Cameron House (706 Smedes). The house has high windows across the façade and a projecting hip-roofed wing, with full-height windows only on the left bay. It is covered mostly with brick, but has stone on the left half of the projecting wing. An attached garage on the right end of the façade and a decorative stone wall beyond the garage add to the visual width of the house.

Several Ranches in the district have subtle Colonial details that distinguish them from their more contemporary neighbors. The 1953 Douglas A. Johnson House (611 Woodburn) is a minimal Colonial Ranch and features eight-over-eight wood windows throughout with four-over-four wood windows flanking the picture window to the right of the entrance. German-profile siding on the garage and connecting bay are also more traditional than the flat siding found throughout the district. The symmetry of the 1953 Robert R. Hodges House (719 Graham) and the multi-light sidelights on either side of the main entrance identify it as a minimal Colonial Ranch as well. The 1954 Joseph H. Monk House (708 Daniels) is an example of the rambler Colonial Ranch with eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash windows, a recessed entrance with vertical wood sheathing, and an attached garage with enclosed breezeway. The 1953 Charles E. Angstadt (2007 Sutton) features a projecting bay to the right of the entrance with a sixteen-light picture window. The 1952 Philip H. Davis House (814 Woodburn) has a solid wood front door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a fluted surround.

Contemporary-style Ranches, defined by their “groupings of large windows, post-and-beam frameworks, wide eaves with exposed rafters, clerestory windows, and the integration of the house into

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 50

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

the site through exterior living spaces such as terraces, porches, and carports.”⁵⁰ The 1945 R. Amos Fowler House (829 Graham) is an example that employs banks of windows and utilizes multiple types of stone and integrated planters around the entrance to connect the house to the site; its very arrangement with an offset wing on the right end of the façade is a response to the curve of the roadway. The 1952 Lewis D. Walker House (619 Smedes) can be classified as a minimal contemporary Ranch with large banks of windows wrapping the front left corner of the main block, separately only by a Crab Orchard stone band, the width of one bank of windows. The 1952 Edwin P. Friedberg House (825 Woodburn) is identical in form and represents the work of the Wachovia Building Company.

Some of the most recognizable homes in the district were architect designed specifically for the homeowner and exhibit the most contemporary features. The 1953 James M. and Florence Poyner House (710 Smedes), designed by Lief Valand, is a sprawling Ranch with Crab Orchard stone and wood walls, private street fronts, and a rear terrace.⁵¹ It is made up of gabled wings set at an angle to each other and has a flat-roofed covered walkway that extends across the majority of the façade and connects the entrance to a flat-roofed carport on the left end of the house. A decorative metal fence with stone posts encircles the house. The 1954 Burnie Batchelor House (722 Graham), designed by Aaron Allred, has a shallow, front-gabled roof with clerestory windows extending around the entire house just below the roofline and an attached carport on the right end of the façade. The 1951 Leif Valand House (706 Woodburn), designed by Charles W. Davis Jr., features two parallel, shed-roofed wings connected by a flat-roofed center bay.

Garages had become more common after World War II as even middle-class families took out loans in order to purchase cars. Additionally, as neighborhoods like Cameron Village were laid out without alleys and street parking was prohibited, the garage and carport were common throughout the district. Freestanding garages were rare, as attached structures were both more economical to build and took up less of the lot, but the 1953 Robert G. Hollingsworth House (615 Woodburn) has a very traditional front-gabled garage with German-profile wood weatherboards; the garage is also traditionally sited toward the rear of the property, behind the rear elevation of the house. More typical in the district are shed-roofed or front-gabled garages that are attached to the house by a narrow breezeway, as seen on the 1953 Douglas A. Johnson House (611 Woodburn) and the 1954 Joseph H. Monk House (708 Daniels). Other homes had garages constructed at the basement level or under a side-gabled roof on one end of the house, elongating the Ranch form even further. The 1953 Alexander S. Badger House (1807 Sutton) has one of the most unique garages in the district. Located on a large corner lot, the front-gabled garage is set at an angle to the house, but perpendicular to the street; it is covered with board-and-batten, has a two-over-two wood window matching those on the house, and is connected to the house via an open breezeway.

Carports were constructed throughout the district, due to both the mild North Carolina climate and the lower cost of erecting a carport versus a garage. Most carports were attached to the house and

⁵⁰ Little, pg. 23.

⁵¹ Little, pg. 15.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 51

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

many had enclosed storage areas for tools, garden furniture, and similar articles on one or more sides. The 1954 Ernest J. Jones House (902 Daniels) has an attached carport under a continuous side-gabled roof sheltering a flat-roofed, storage space with vertical wood sheathing. The 1953 Dick M. Woodward House (710 Graham) has a similar carport with sided storage area on the end of the side-gabled rear wing. The 1953 Robert E. Gaddy House (715 Graham) and the 1953 Ollie C. Blackwood House (818 Woodburn) each have a carport included under the wide, hipped roof of the house. Many of the attached carports, especially those on smaller houses, have been enclosed over the years. The 1954 Charles W. Davis Jr. House (718 Graham) had its carport enclosed in the 1960s to provide more bedrooms for the growing family; the finishes, including wide wood weatherboards and two-over-two windows, match those on the main house.

Landscaping was an important feature of the suburban lot with its modern Ranch-form house and most homes in Cameron Village have attached brick or stone planters. Planters and beds of low growing plants "arranged to form abstract geometrical patterns, reinforced the horizontal and vertical planes of the modern suburban home."⁵² The 1954 R. Amos Fowler House (829 Graham) has a wide fieldstone planter that extends nearly the full width of the façade and adjoins a similarly constructed front stair with stone knee walls. Even the most minimal Ranch, like the 1953 Howard S. Cohen House (817 Graham), employed raised brick planters to the right of the entrance that extend around the façade of the house in an L shape. Several side-gabled homes with projecting gabled wings with brick chimneys centered in the gable exist in the district; most often a low brick planter, with brickwork integrated into that of the chimney, extends toward the entrance of the house, as evident in the 1953 Victor A. Bubas House (707 Smedes).

Like the master plan and platting of Cameron Village, apartment construction closely followed the recommendations set forth by *The Community Builders Handbook*. In that handbook, the FHA recommended that Garden Apartments should be a maximum of three stories, with outdoor space and ample off-street parking provided, noting that "open space counts for most where there is a lot of it in one place... the open areas provide large private parks for tenants."⁵³ The design of the 1953-54 Daniels Street Apartments consist of an interlocking arrangement of two-story housing units, arranged to fit the topography of the site. These apartments fit the pattern noted by Ames and McClellan as they provide the necessary green space, without the static regularity of rowhouses or large apartment blocks. Staggered rooflines and the repetition of modest and similar architectural embellishments unified the complex's overall design.⁵⁴

While not overtly modern, in part because of the FHA loan requirements and in part because modernist details were more expensive to construct, the Daniels Street Apartments do employ a number of design features that tie them to the Ranch houses across the street and throughout the district. The entrance to each four-unit building has a brick stair with low brick planters on each side. Additionally,

⁵² Ames, pg. 69.

⁵³ Mott, pg. 49.

⁵⁴ Ames, pg. 63.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 52

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

the inclusion of siding on portions of the second-floor exteriors echoes the multiple building materials and veneers found on single homes throughout the district. While the original two-over-two, horizontal-sash wood windows found throughout the district have been removed from the buildings, they retain their overall fenestration pattern, wood sheathing in the entrance bays, and distinctive siting.

EARLY RESIDENTS OF THE CAMERON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The concept of a mixed-use development was so popular that many of those involved in the development and construction of Cameron Village chose to live there themselves. The earliest residents of single-family homes in the development were employees of York Construction Company and Cameron Village, Inc. Architect Leif Valand finished his home at 706 Woodburn Road in 1951. Mrs. B. F. Collette, secretary-treasurer for Cameron Village Inc., and her husband Phil G. Collette, moved into their home at 1002 James Place in 1951. James M. Poyner, York's brother-in-law and the attorney for Cameron Village Inc., built his home at the end of the cul-de-sac at 710 Smedes Place and moved in in 1953. Leaders of several of the building companies working on the development also chose to live in the district. Frank J. Gallagher, vice-president of E. N. Richards Inc. erected his home at 821 Woodburn in 1951. Robert Bruce Cauthen, vice-president of the Raleigh Building Company in 1953 and vice-president of the Wachovia Building Company from 1956-1960, built his own home at 824 Graham Street in 1953. Winston (Rex) Burnham, president of the Raleigh Building Company in 1952 and vice-president of the Wachovia Building Company from 1957-1960, erected his home at 639 Smedes Place in 1953. Additionally, architect Charles W. Davis Jr. (who worked for Valand in the early 1950s) built his home at 718 Graham Street in 1954.

Several other early residents were not directly involved in the development or construction, but were peripherally tied to the project. Charles Cliff Cameron, head of the Fidelity Bond and Mortgage Company (originally formed by York, Bryan, and Poyner), built the house at 706 Smedes Place in 1953. Smith Woodson, treasurer of Woodson Insurance and Realty (the rental agent for Cameron Village), completed his home at 823 Graham Street in 1953. Joseph P. Lorek, regional manager of the US-FHA moved into his home at 817 Woodburn Road in 1951.

Still others took full advantage of the mixed-use concept, working in retail establishments in the shopping center and living in the adjacent single-family development. Lewis D. Walker, accountant for the Village Restaurant, moved into 619 Smedes Place in 1952. Banks Kerr, manager of the Village Pharmacy, had a Valand-designed home at 703 Smedes Place that was completed in 1953. Arthur G. Nowell, vice-president of Nowell Clothing, lived at 612 Smedes Place in 1953. Additionally, the proximity to downtown Raleigh and the State College attracted businessmen, government supervisors, and at least eight employees of the State College to the development.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 53

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

SECTION 9 - BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ames, David L. and Linda Flint McClelland. *Historic Residential Suburbs*. National Register Bulletin, NPS, 2002.

Bishir, Catherine and Larry Early. Early Twentieth-Century Suburbs in North Carolina: Essays on History, Architecture, and Planning. Raleigh: Archaeology and Historic Preservation Section, Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1985.

Cameron Village Condominiums. <http://cameronvillagecondos.com/ourneighborhood.html>
Accessed 1 July 2011.

Cameron Village Neighborhood Association. <http://cameronvillage.org/cvna/history/> Accessed 1 December 2010.

"Cameron Village Expanding." Raleigh News and Observer 1 September 1950, Section I: 2.

"Cameron Village Regarded as Well Planned." Raleigh News and Observer 31 January 1951, Section II: 1.

"Cameron Village Shows Rapid Growth." Raleigh News and Observer 5 April 1951, Section I: 25.

"Cameron Village Stores Hold Formal Opening This Morning." Raleigh News and Observer 17 November 1949, Section II: 2.

"Camerons, Smallwoods Held Land Here 100 Years." Raleigh News and Observer 17 November 1949, Section II: 4.

Country Club Plaza website. <http://www.countryclubplaza.com/About-Us/One-Mans-Vision-Shapes-the-City> Accessed 15 December 2010.

Davis, Ellen Maddrey. Personal Interview with author. 11 October 2011.

Edmisten, Linda Harris. J. W. Willie York: His First Seventy-five Years in Raleigh: An Historical Biography. Raleigh: 1987.

"Here's History of Cameron Village Site." Raleigh News and Observer 31 January 1951, Section II: 1.

Hill City Directories. Raleigh, North Carolina. 1948-1960. Copies at the Olivia Raney Local History Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 54

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

Hutchins, Nan with J. W. York and G. Smedes York. Cameron Village: A History 1949-1999. Raleigh: Spirit Press, 2001.

Jackson, Kenneth. Crabgrass Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985.

Little, M. Ruth. "Post-World War II and Modern Architecture in Raleigh, North Carolina, 1945-1965." Multiple Property Documentation Form. North Carolina Division of Archives and History, 2009.

Mott, Seward and Max Wehrly (editors). *The Community Builders Handbook*. Washington D.C.: Urban Land Institute, 1947.

North Carolina Business Hall of Fame. <http://www.historync.org/laureates.htm> Accessed 1 October 2010.

North Carolina History Project. www.northcarolinahistory.org Accessed 28 October 2010.

North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. Architectural Survey Files. Wake County.

O'Keef, Herbert. "Cameron Village." Raleigh News and Observer 10 August 1952, Section IV: 1.

O'Keef, Herbert. "Tarheel of the Week: J. Wesley York." Raleigh News and Observer 18 November 1951, Section IV: 3.

"Plans Given Green Light." Raleigh News and Observer 17 November 1949, Section II: 10-11.

Triangle Modernist Houses. www.trianglemodernisthouses.com Accessed 26 October 2010.

"Village Carefully Planned." Raleigh News and Observer 17 November 1949, Section II: 10.

Wake County Register of Deeds.

Wake County Public Libraries.
<http://www.wakegov.com/libraries/research/specialcollections/streetnames.htm>

Wright, Gwendolyn. Building the Dream: A Social History of Housing in America. Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, 1981.

Wyatt, Sherry Jones and Sarah Woodard. "Post World War Two Survey."

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 & 10 Page 55

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

www.cmhpf.org/postww2survey.htm. Accessed 11 November 2009.

SECTION 10 – GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Additional UTM References –

- 5. 17 / 711860 / 3963440
- 6. 17 / 711380 / 3963580

Verbal Boundary Description –

The district boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1" = 200' scale.

Boundary Justification –

Cameron Village Historic District boundaries follow those of the 1949 plats of the single-family, residential portion of the mixed-use development excluding those properties on James and Bryan Streets and on the 600 block of Daniels Street because the historic houses have been significantly altered or destroyed.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 56

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

County and State: Wake County, North Carolina

Photographer: Heather Wagner

Date: July 2010

Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 619-627 Graham Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing northeast
2. 626-634 Smedes Place, Cameron Village Historic District
facing southwest
3. 703 Smedes Place, Cameron Village Historic District
facing north
4. 710 Smedes Place, Cameron Village Historic District
facing northeast
5. 718 Graham Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing east
6. 722 Graham Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing east
7. 829 Graham Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing west
8. 1002 James Place, Cameron Village Historic District
facing south
9. 619 Smedes Place, Cameron Village Historic District
facing north
10. 1810 Sutton Drive, Cameron Village Historic District
facing east
11. 814 Woodburn Road, Cameron Village Historic District
facing southeast
12. 822 Daniels Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing south
13. 806 Graham Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing south
14. 611 Woodburn Road, Cameron Village Historic District
facing north
15. 627 Woodburn Road, Cameron Village Historic District

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOS Page 57

Cameron Village Historic District
Wake County, North Carolina

-
- facing north
16. 708 Daniels Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing northeast
17. 708 Daniels Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing west
18. 828 Graham Street, Cameron Village Historic District
facing east